INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1930
13

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 292 BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

BENGAL TERROR IN THE UNITED PROVINCES

Viceroy Issues Another Ordinance

AMAZING COERCIVE POWERS

Property To Be Commandeered & Collective Fines To Be Levied

GAGGING ORDERS AGAINST JAWAHARLAL AND OTHER LEADERS

FRESH FETTERS FOR INDIAAN PRESS

Vicarious Punishment Of Parents & Gutrdians

U. P. LEADERS GAGGED.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

It is reported that so far notices under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code have been issued against fifteen prominent Congress leaders in the United Provinces including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Mr. B. Purshottamdas Tandon, P. Krishnakant Malaviya, Mr. Venkatash Narain Tewary, Pandit P. Keshodas Malaviya, Sardar Narbada Prasad Singh, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mr. Muzaffar Hussain, Secretary, Town Congress Committee.

A Kisan Conference is being arranged at Bhatiyari for 18th December.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

The United Provinces Emergency Powers Ordinance, being Ordinance No. 12 of 1931, has been issued and simultaneously the United Provinces Government has issued at Lucknow a statement showing why they have taken special powers to meet the situation.

BENGAL MODEL FOR U. P.

The Ordinance includes provisions to control suspected persons on the lines of Bengal Criminal Law Ordinance, to take possession of buildings and control transport and impose fines on the lines of Chittagong Ordinance.

. . . . GAGGING OF PRESS. . . . .

It gives power to collect arrears of notified liability as regards of land revenue, makes it an offence under the Press Act for the press in any part of British India which instigates non-payment of rent.

THE PENALTY.

A penalty of two years' imprisonment is provided for disobeying orders prohibiting a suspected person's movement and six months for instigation to non-payment of a notified liability.

Power is also taken to direct payment by parent or guardian of fine imposed on a young person.

TO APPLY TO FIVE DISTS.

The Ordinance has been applied to the five districts of Allahabad, Rae Bareli, Unao, Cawnpore and other parts of the United Provinces.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

The Viceroy and Governor-General promulgated this afternoon the U. P. Emergency Powers Ordinance 1931, with a view to provide against instigation to illegal refusal of payment of certain liabilities and to confer special powers on the Government of the United Provinces and its officers for the purpose of maintaining law and order.

ATTACK ON PRESS.

The Ordinance extends to the whole of the United Provinces—except Section 21, which extends to the whole of British India, in respect of application of the provisions of the Press Act to instigation by a newspaper in any part of British India to non-payment of rent.

The remaining provisions of the Ordinance shall come into force at once in the Districts of Allahabad, Rae Bareli, Unao, Cawnpore and Etawah, but may be extended by the Local Government to any part of the United Provinces.

EMERGENCY POWERS.

Chapters One of the Ordinance defines the emergency powers. The Local Government is authorised to declare as notified liabilities any rent, land revenue or tax, rate or cess due to Government or any local authority and power is taken to collect an arrear of a notified liability as an arrear of land revenue.

Power on the lines of Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance is given to the U. P. authorities to control suspected persons and any person disobeying this order shall be punishable with imprisonment up to two years or with fine or both.

CHITTAGONG MODEL.

Power is also given on the lines laid down in the recent Chittagong Ordinance to enable the U. P. authorities to take possession of buildings, prohibit or limit access to certain buildings, such as a military camp and police thanas and power to control means of transport and to require the assistance of certain persons such as any landholder, village headman, lambardar, inamdar or jagirdar or any officer or servant of local authority or any teacher to assist in maintaining order.

Similarly, power to issue search warrants on the lines of the Chittagong Ordinance is provided.

PENALTIES.

Chapter two deals with penalties. It states that: "Whoever by words, either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, instigates, expressly or by implication, any person or class of person not to pay or to defer payment of any notified liability and whoever does any act with intent or knowing it to be likely that any words signs or visible representations containing such instigation shall thereby be communicated directly or indirectly to any person or class of persons in any manner whatsoever shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both."

Offence shall not be taken cognizance of except upon report of an officer not below the rank of Police Sub-Inspector or Naib Tahsildar. Any person who induces a public servant or servant of local authority or any railway servant to fail in his duty shall be punished with imprisonment up to one year and the same punishment may be awarded to any per-

(Continued on page 7.)

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Champion of the Kisans who is not surprised at the New Ordinance.

NOT SURPRISED AT ALL

Pt. Jawaharlal On New Ordinance

A. I. C. C. SPECIAL MEETING TO TAKE STOCK?

"We were prepared for the Ordinance and the gagging order reported to have been issued against the leaders and myself are not in the least surprising", remarked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to a "Chronicle" representative when he broached the news of the latest Government move to put down the No-Rent campaign in the United Provinces. Beyond this Pandit Jawaharlal did not wish to make any definite pronouncement at this stage.

The news, however, has created a stir in Congress circles. Unless some miracle happens and changes the natural course of events, it is generally believed that a situation is being created in which no option will be left to the Congress, except to resume the fight.

In the light of the events that are happening at a pretty fast speed, it seems well nigh certain that special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be called in the first week of the next month to consider the situation as a whole and advise the country as regards the effective line of action.

It is expected that the A.I.C.C. will meet at Allahabad, the scene of action, unless Mahatmaji fixes some other venue.

Congress Cabinet Meeting

AT MANI BHAWAN ON 29TH INST

The General Secretary of the Congress announces that the next meeting of the Working Committee will take place at Mani Bhawan, Bombay, at 3 p.m. on 29th inst.

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR HOME

ADMIRATION FOR ITALY

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Brindisi.—Mahatma Gandhi sailed for India at 12-40 p.m. by S.S. "Pilsna". He greeted a crowd with the Roman salute and reaffirmed his admiration for Italy. —Reuter.

DAUGHTER OF KING OF ITALY SEES MAHATMA

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Rome.—Princess Maria, the youngest daughter of the King of Italy unexpectedly paid a visit to Gandhiji last evening, shortly before Gandhiji left for Brindisi. She conversed with Gandhiji for half an hour and also attended evening prayers with him.—Reuter.

The Viceroy whose Ordinance will virtually inaugurate a Bengal Terror in the U. P.

RIGHT OF DEFENSIVE SATYAGRAHA

U. P. GOVT. DENIAL

A SERIES OF MISSTATEMENTS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

The United Provinces Government has issued a lengthy statement, simultaneously with the promulgation of the Ordinance, describing the measures of consolidation and preparation taken by Congress organisations with a view to resuming the struggle to which the Delhi Agreement had called a truce. The statement shows that on 10th March, five days after the Delhi agreement, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru issued from the All-India Congress Committee a circular to Provincial Congress Committees which urged them to send workers to rural areas "to strengthen our organisation and prepare people for any contingency. The provisional Delhi Settlement means only a truce and not final peace. That peace will only come when we have gained our objective entirely."

Two days after Mr. Gandhi had left for England Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru issued another circular regarding activities during Mr. Gandhi's absence urging the people to be "ready to welcome him back, alert and fully prepared for all eventualities" and urging all Congress organisations to pay special attention to the improvement of the village organisation and also to organising Volunteer Corps everywhere.

RIGHT OF DEFENSIVE ACTION.

The U. P. Government statement then deals with the Congress officials claim that the Simla agreement permits them to resort to defensive action through satyagraha on any vital matter. The statement declares that the Simla Agreement gave no such right. The Government of India had made it clear that the discretion of the local Governments was entirely unfettered and that their action would be dependent primarily on the nature of the Congress activities. Nevertheless by the middle of April, it became obvious that the Congress was definitely pursuing a policy of consolidating and extending the Congress influence in rural areas and intervening between Government and the landowners regarding payment of rent and encouraging a campaign against non-payment of rent and establishing institutions parallel to those of Government.

CONGRESS WORK IN VILLAGES.

There was abundant evidence of growing spirit of lawlessness in many districts, clearly due to the large number of volunteers working in the villages, spreading

(Continued on Page 7.)

ALL QUIET ON N. W. F. FRONT!

GAGGING ORDER AGAIN

PESHAWAR, Dec. 14.

A Gazette Notification states:—

Whereas the Chief Commissioner of the Frontier is satisfied that local conditions do not yet permit withdrawal of order dated 8th August 1930, under Section 144 promulgated by the District Magistrate of Kohat prohibiting all meetings, processions, demonstrations except those of purely religious character in Kohat district and whereas the Chief Commissioner is further satisfied that if the order is withdrawn there is danger that the conditions which necessitated passing of this order may re-establish themselves, now therefore the Chief Commissioner of the Frontier declares that the said order shall remain in force for a further period of two months from 7th February 1931.—A. P.

BRITISH MAGISTRATE SHOT DEAD.

A Tippera Tragedy.

WOMEN SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

Information has been received here that Mr. C. G. B. Stevens, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Tippera, was shot dead at four yesterday afternoon by a Bengalee woman. She and another Bengalee woman who was with her at the time have been arrested. Further deails are lacking.

(Later).—Details show that one Bengali woman armed with a revolver shot Mr. Stevens in the stomach causing his death. Her accomplice was another Bengali woman. One of them is stated to be very young, about 20. The motive of the crime is believed to be political and part of the campaign of violence.

This is the first time that women have come forward actively into the field as murderers. Hitherto they have joined the revolutionaries merely as accomplices —A. P.

SHOT AT HIS BUNGALOW?

COMILLA, Dec. 14.

It is alleged that Mr. Stevens was shot in his bungalow by two girls who sought an interview with him at about nine this morning. An orderly also received a bullet wound in the arm and is now in hospital. The two girls were arrested immediately by a sub-divisional officer who was present at that time.

All local courts, banks and Educational institutions were closed for the day.

The alleged assailants have been removed to hospital.—A. P.

ALL COURTS AND OFFICES CLOSED

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 14.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news of the murder of Mr. Stevens, all Courts and public offices were closed. The report was first received by the Divisional Commissioner, when he was hearing an appeal. He at once suspended work. The news has come as a shock to the people of Chittagong and at a largely attended extraordinary meeting of the District Bar Association a resolution was adopted strongly condemning the ghastly murder of the popular officer.—A. P.

AT CHANDPUR

CHANDPUR, Dec. 14.

The Criminal Courts were closed when the news of the murder of the District Magistrate of Comilla was received here this morning. Members of the Bar Association and Munsiffs held a meeting and expressed their deep sense of abhorrence at the dastardly outrage.—A. P.

MANCHURIA LEADS TO NATIONAL CRISIS

—:o:—

President Of Chinese Republic Resigns Office

REPLY TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PEOPLE'S PARTY SCORES

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Shanghi.—Gen. Chiang-Kai-Shek President of the Republic, has resigned.—Reuter.

The resignation of China's soldier president whose military genius greatly contributed to the domestic pacification has caused a tremendous sensation.

It marks the triumph for the Cantonese clique headed by Sun Fo and Wang Ching Wei the revolutionary leader and a veteran member of the Kuomintang whose campaign against the President was assisted by popular agitation arising from the bitter dissatisfaction with the League of Nation's resolution regarding Manchuria.—Reuter.

General Chiang Kai Shek, who was elected President of the Chinese Republic four years ago has been able to collect round himself a group of able men who form the Central Government at Nanking. They base their power on the Kuomintang, the dominant political party in China and Chiang Kai Shek has, after his strategic success in winning over a number of war-lords succeeded in establishing authority over a large portion of Central and Northern China. The Republic of Canton threw in its lot with Nanking after being assured of existence as a separate political unit and Chang Hsueh leing the son of the late redoubtable war-lord of Manhuria" also accepted the hegemony of Nanking. The Nanking Government was acknowledged by the Foreign Powers and has served as a unifying force in China.

Menace To Indian Mill Industry

JAPANESE DELIBERATE POLICY OF DUMPING

Govt. Must Impose Anti-Dumping Duty, Says Mr. Mody

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Tokyo.—The new Premier Mr. Inukai will also hold the Foreign Affairs' portfolio, it is believed temporarily, pending the return of Mr. Yoshizawa from Paris, where he has been representing Japan in the Manchurian discussions.

The Cabinet of 13 members includes Mr. Osumi, who holds the portfolio of Navy; General Araki of War, and Mr. Hata of the Overseas Affairs.

It is widely believed that the Ministry is destined to be short-lived and will serve merely as a stopgap pending the creation of a National or Coalition Government, capable of steering Japan through the critical economic, financial and political situation with which it is faced.—Reuter.

MR. MODY INTERVIEWED.

Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, interviewed regarding the effect on Indian textile industry by the Japanese political crisis and action taken by the new Japanese Cabinet, said::—

"The expected has happened, and it is only a question of days before Japan officially goes off the gold standard. The trouble in Manchuria and the very effective Chinese boycott have precipitated action which was bound to be taken some time or other. Japan could not possibly maintain her exports so long as she remained on the gold standard. Her trade with India is of very great importance to her, and her position in Indian market could not be maintained after the rupee was divorced from gold.

"What effect the decision will have on Japan's financial position it is difficult to say. A large part of her foreign debt is to Great Britain and United States and Japan will certainly have to find more money for the liquidation of her foreign obligation than has been the case in the last few months. The course that the yen will take in the immediate future cannot possibly be forecasted at the present stage.

DELIBERATE POLICY OF DUMPING.

"So far as India is concerned there is no doubt that her textile industry will be adversely affected by the change that has taken place. Even with exchange against her Japan was compelling in our markets by reducing her yen prices. I have reasons to think that she was keeping up a position in our market by a deliberate policy of dumping. Her competition will naturally increase in severity now that the exchange factor is out of the way. In my opinion the Government of India should take immediate steps to impose an anti-dumping duty to prevent a blow being delivered at the textile industry which, owing to the uncertainity with regard to cotton prices and the crippled pu-chasing power of the country, has been pressing through very difficult times.

JAPAN'S ADVANTAGE.

"I see from the papers that South Africa has taken such action as Canada did some time ago and when it is considered that the action of these Dominions will seriously affect the position of Great Britain in those markets its significance can well be appreciated. It may be that ultimately the position will be the same as it was before the rupee was linked to sterling. It will all depend upon where the yen stabilises itself, but for some time to come, at any rate, Japan will be in a position to dump here cloth which has already been manufactured out of the cotton she has in stock at prices which will absolutely defy competition. The position required to be carefully watched and I hope prompt action will be taken if the situation such as I have envisaged confronts this country in the next few weeks."

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A 3956

WANTED for THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE CO., LTD., founded by the late Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Motilal Nehru—AGENTS on salary and commission for guaranteed business from Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Ahmednagar, Surat, Broach and Deccan and Karnataka. Please apply to RAM NATH CHOPRA, B.A., LL.B., Secretary; Tawasli Patel Street, Bombay 1.

Trade Announcement.

WANTED—Are you really keen to increase your income? Take an Agency of our Company as a side line of profession. Even an hour's round a day will bring you a decent income. Very attractive premium rates will facilitate your work. Liberal commissions allowed. Apply at once to:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER Life Insurance Bank Limited (Incorporated in Germany) Largest Life Office of the Continent of Europe, Head Office for India: Qutab Road, Delhi. Post Box No. 117.
T 3348B.

Machinery, Tools, Etc

WANTED—Used "REVIGATOR" water jar of Health Spring Home. Apply with lowest price required to Box No. 1305. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
N R 6415

Professions

SOLVE YOUR WORRIES.

CONSULT THE GREAT WONDERFUL Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY to solve your difficulties, worries and diseases For Rs. 5 he will read and give spiritual answers in writing for three questions on your paper, while returning in your pocket. Now he is in WAKEFIELD HOUSE, Ballard Estate, opposite New Custom House, Bombay.

(Questions by post please give your approximate age and on Saturdays ask for his spiritual face ips. Phone 23350).
P. R6341.

NEW YORK COTTON SPECIALIST PROF. SHROFF gives one "Special" cotton forecast, Charge Rs. 25, if incorrect Rs. 5 penalty given opposite Pigeonsland, 5, Mint Road, 3rd Floor. Time 1 to 8.
P R 6420

WORLD'S GREAT PREDICTIONS—SIMPLY STATE YOUR TIME and date of birth or writing letter. One year life-reading with character, Re. 1. Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive, Rs. 10 Mr. P. K. Ghose, M.A., B.L., Calcutta, writes:—"The results are most accurate, etc". Beware of imitations. GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt.
P R 6349

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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THE SURAT WEAVING MILLS LIMITED, SURAT.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims whatsoever of any nature against the above Mills Company should make the same known to the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company at Surat within 14 days from the date of this notice, failing which all claims, if any shall be deemed to have been waived.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1931.

MOHSINBHOY A. KARACHIWALLA,
TAYEBJEE NOOROODEN,
(Liquidators in Voluntary Liquidation).
4062

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF THE DAY FIXED FOR THE HEARING OF THE APPEAL.

(ORDER XLI, RULE 14 CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE DISTRICT GAYA.

In the Court of the District Judge Gaya
Title, appeal No. 31 of 1931.

MOSAMMAT SHAMA KUER ..... Appellant.
Versus.
JAMUNA BAI and others ..... Respondent.

Appeal from the judgment and decree of the Court of Sub-Judge 1st Court, Gaya, dated the 3rd day of February, 1931.

To

JAMUNA BAI, widow of Kuerji Dhesa, deceased by caste, Bania resident of Mandvi Bad Kadi, House No. 87 and 91, Desozai Street, Bombay.

TAKE NOTICE that an Appeal from the decree and Judgment of the S. J. I. Court, Gaya, in T. S. No. 32 of 1929 in this case has been presented by B. Govardhan Prasad Sinha, Pleader and Registered in this Court and that the 19th day of December 1931, has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorised to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 1st day of September, 1931.

JUDGE.
4069

Public Notices.

LEPROSY RESEARCH.

WANTED.

For LEPROSY RESEARCH WORK, a MEDICAL MAN with adequate qualifications and experience to work under the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, (Indian Council), in collaboration with the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and the All-India Institute of Hygiene. Graduates of the first class Colleges with experience and aptitude for research work will be preferred.

Salary between Rs. 1,000 to 1,200 per mensem according to qualifications. Selected candidate must be ready to join with little delay and will be on probation for six months and thereafter will continue for another 4½ years if found saatisfactory, leave on full pay two months after 10 months service or equilant proportion.

Apply stating age, qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials and references by the end of February, 1932, to the HONORARY SECRETARY, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council), Talkatora Road, New Delhi.
4067

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3027 OF 1931.

ANANDRAO KRISHNARAO KOTHARE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thakurdwar, outside the Fort and carrying on business in the name of K. P. KOTHARE and CO., at Apollo Street, within the Fort, on behalf of himself and all other creditors of the business of "Duke and Sons, Fort," carried on by the Executors of the last Will and Testament of BACHUBAI, widow of Jamshedji Bhikaji Panthakey, Deceased. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

(1) KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI PUNTHAKEY, (2) RUTTONSHAW JAMSHEDJI PUNTHAKEY and (3) BERAMJI JAMSHEDJI PANTHAKEY, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Bachubai, widow of Jamshedji Bhikaji Pulthakey, the first two residing respectively at Dadar and Fort in Bombay, the third at Gangapur in the United Provinces .. Defendants

To,

The Creditors of the business of Messrs. Duke & Sons, Fort.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Barlee in Chambers on the 28th day of October, 1931, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed by the Plaintiff abovenamed on behalf of himself and all other creditors of the business of Messrs. "Duke & Sons, Fort," against the Defendants abovenamed praying that the estate of the late Bai Bachubai Jamshedji Punthakey be administered under the directions of this Honourable Court that the amounts due to the Creditors of Messrs. Duke and Sons, Fort, be ascertained and paid to them out of the said estate or in the alternative out of the assets of the said business in priority to the creditors of the said Bai Bachubai or the legatees under her Will; that all inquiries be made accounts taken and directions given; that the costs of this suit be provided for; that if the said estate or the said assets are insufficient to pay the Plaintiff's claim the Defendants may be ordered to pay such deficiency personally; that in the alternative the Defendants may be ordered to pay the Plaintiff's claim personally for receiver and for stay of Suit No. 1798 of 1931 pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit. And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 6th day of January, 1932.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1931.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
4071

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HOOSEINALI CASSAMBHAI MITHA and YUSUF CASSAMBHAI MITHA, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien charges, trusts, maintenances, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 95, Esplanade Road (Ash Lane) Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days of the date hereof, otherwise no notice will be taken of such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of redeemed Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon known as Mitha Lodge, situate, lying and being at Napean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1464.5 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 702, New No. C/3191, Old Survey No. 33, New Survey No. 7167, 7147 and 2/7168, Cadastral Survey No. 2/358 and 2A/358 Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3293(1) and Street No. 51 ad 51A, and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2B/356, on or towards the South by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 358, on or towards the West by Napean Sea Road and on or towards the East by Napean Road.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1931.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4073

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
Insolvency No. 842 of 1931.

Re: HANSRAJ DWARKADAS and JIVABHAI alias JIVANDAS GORDHANDAS, both carrying on business in the name and style of Dwarkadas Kanji and Sons at Chhipi Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay, ..Debtors.
Ex-parte: Messrs. CHEUNG TAI, a firm and another: .....Petitioning Creditors

On the 8th day of December, 1931, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor Jivabhai alias Jiwandas Gordhandas as an Insolvent.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
4072

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort,

NOTICE OF SALE.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A PROPERTY SITUATED IN A BUSINESS LOCALITY SUITABLE FOR GODOWNS AND FACTORIES.

Valuable immovable property situated at Upper Duncan Road near Two Tanks land admeasuring about 546 square yards and bearing Municipal E Ward No. 522, Duncan Road, Street No. 248 and 248 A and E Ward No. 874, stable Street No. 55 at 59 will be sold by Public Auction by order of the conerned. (THIS DAY) TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises by Messrs. Bennett & Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended, under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1931, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Shed (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

Iron, cinema films, beer planks, machinery, paper umbrellas, photo apparatus etc.

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WHY SAILORS LEAVE HOME?"
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LESLIE FULLER
The adventures of a sailor who blunders into a Harem.

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IN
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The Roguish Love-Story of a Queen.

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Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO

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Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell in one lot by Public Auction THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 15th day of December, 1931, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the above address by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Ahmed Alimahomed Nancy and Mahomed Sidik Alimahomed Nancy, the Proprietors of Bombay Toy House, the entire stock-in-trade of the said shop, comprising of various kinds of toys, Fancy Goods, Presentation Articles etc., as also made to order shop furniture, fittings, etc., etc.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF A STRUCTURE (SHED) BUILT ON IMPROVEMENT TRUST PLOT AT SYDENHAM ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for Sheth Jamnadas Balubhai Jariwala pursuant to the Order dated 5th November 1931 in High Court O. O. C. J. Small Causes Court Suit No. 260/9716 of 1931 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned structure on WEDNESDAY, the 16th December 193 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

The Structure or Shed consistin of 8 shops standing on a plot o. land situate at Sydenham Road Estate of the Bombay City Improvement Trust (land whereof is held by Vithaldas Hemchand as a monthly tenant of the Bombay City Improvement Trust) under Scheme 37 Case No. 220.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Vendor, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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Argun ,,	23rd ,,	8th Jan.
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Havre ,,	19th ,,	31st ,,

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Shanghai Maru	4104	14 Dec.	23 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@28 Dec.
*Tottori ,,	5973	15 Dec.	30 Dec
*Nagato Maru	5901	19 Dec.	3 Jan.
Haruna Maru	10500	.....	@ 11 Jan.
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
*Hankow Maru	4104	8 Jan.	18 Jan.

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Field, Factory And Workshop.

Indian To U. C.—Wanted United Front—The Calcutta Platform—Ruikar's Appeal—Children In Non-Industrial Occupations—Govt. Of India Reply To I. L. O. Questionnaire—News From—Labour Gazette.

Strike.

(BY—MICHAEL GOLD)

(Class domination does not manifest itself in Economic and Political fields alone. It permeates all fields of life. Art is one of the greatest and subtlest means of propaganda. Capitalism uses its theatres, movies, songs, paintings and architecture for perpetuating its existence and keeping the exploited masses content with their miserable existence. Here is a specimen of the new proletarian art that history is evolving. This short drama is meant for mass recitation which is one of the most powerful and original forms developed in struggle for proletarian culture. It is art that has grown out of workers' life and needs, it is useful.)

Scene:—A platform with a long table and chairs.

Poverty, a gaunt woman in rags, with a strange white face of hunger, comes slowly on the platform. She sits down on one of the chairs.

Wealth: enters next, pompously, a fat gross figure like a capitalist, with a sensual mask.

Music may accompany each of these figures as they enter.

Wealth:: (gruffly): Who are you?
Were you invited?

Poverty: (calmly): I was not invited.

Wealth: Why present then? Go, ragged woman.

Poverty: I am poverty, your sister, I go where you go.

Wealth: (furiously): Lie, lie, lie! Poverty is not my sister.

Poverty (calmly): Greed is our father.

Wealth: (shouting): Go, ragged woman. I will call my dogs.

Poverty: (coldly): So have you always answered me,
"With your soldiers and police.

A man from the mass (solemnly): We are suffering.

A woman: Our children hunger.

Chorus: Give us bread.

(No response from Wealth. He has turned to greet four Directors, capitalists, fat and rubbing their hands. They come and stand about the table).

Directors: (skipping gayly and clasping hands in a childish dance around Wealth): Good morning, good morning, good morning!
God's in his heaven.
Dollars on earth,
All's right with the world.
All's well, all's well!

Wealth: Let us pray, gentlemen.

(They pray with folded hands, and lifted faces.)

Directors: Give us this day our daily cake, our daily lobsters and champagne, our nightly chorus girls and cabarets. For ours is the power and glory on earth. Forever and ever, Amen.

1st Director: (frowning heavily): But who is this ragged woman?

2nd Director: She is positively not a member of our Board of Directors.

Directors: No, no!

1st Director: In rags.

2nd Director: Common.

3rd: Needs food.

4th: A failure.

1st: Who is she?

Wealth: She is Poverty.
She wishes to speak.
To the Board of Directors.

Directors (angrily): Poverty? Can't be!

1st Director: Imposter.

2nd Director: Illegal in America.

3rd Director: Her own fault.

4th Director: She should save her wages Thrift.

1st Direcor: To the hoosegow.
Poverty is criminal. We are respectable.

Wealth: (sneering): You have your answer,
Poverty.

Go, not a word here!

(Poverty rises with dignity, and goes to other part of platform, where she stands with folded arms).

Man in the mass: (deeply): We are suffering.

Woman: Our children are cold.

Girl: We cannot live.

Another man: Our sun has set.

Another woman: Who will listen to us?

Chorus of basos: Night on the workers, night on their houses.

Chorus of sopranos: Yet we must live.

Tenors: We must live.

Contraltos: We must.

Bassos: We must.

Chorus of all: We must, we must, the workers must live!

(The Directors pretend not to have heard. They fuss with papers and documents they take from their pockets and sit down at the table in unison.)

Wealth (standing as Chairman.)
Gentlemen, as chairman of this annual meeting of Board of Directors, I beg to report our corporation has had a most profitable year.

Directors (pulling out little American flags and waving them): Hurrah! A most profitable year.

Chorus (solemnly): We live in darkness.

Wealth: We can report an increase in profits.
Of twelve million, seven hundred thousand.
Eight hundred forty dollars and nine cents.

Directors: (as before): Banzai! Banzai! Eight hundred forty dollars,
And nine cents.

Chorus: Who will listen to us?

Wealth: Many new machines were installed,
Many improvements made,
We glitter with efficiency for the new fiscal year.
Our Engineers are modern heros.

Directors: Viva! Viva! Modern heros.

Chorus: Our children have no bread.

Wealth: And we look to an even more successful year.
The nation is booming, booming, gentlemen,

We have captured many foreign markets,
America is kini of the world.

Directors: Hoch, hoch! Viva. Banzai. Hurrah.
King of the world.

Chorus of women: But the toilers cannot live.

Chorus of men: Night on the toilers, night on their houses.

Wealth: And in conclusion, in order to insure even greater profits.
I would seriously recommend, gentlemen
That we cut the wages of our workers
Ten per cent.
All in favour say Aye.

Directors (leaping to their feet, and prancing and shouting in a delirium of joy.)
Aye, aye, aye,
Hurrah!
Ten per cent! Ten per cent!
Yachts, strings of pearls.
Chorus girls, Florida holidays!
Ten per cent! Ten per cent!
Champagne! Charity! Rolls-Royce!

Wealth: (shouting): The vote is carried.

(They go out, embracing each other in drunken joy.)

Wealth: (a last triumphant shout):
The world is ours!

Directors: Ten per cent. Hooray!

(There is a dead silence after they leave.

Poverty steps slowly to centre of platform.)

Poverty (solemnly): Ten per cent.
Words of fate.
Words of hunger and death
(Pause.)

A woman (fearfully): A cut in wages is a cut at our lives.
I work in mills by night, my husband by day.
Yet we cannot live.

Chorus: We cannot live.

A man (bitterly): Cheap shoes, cheap clothes, cheap houses.
Cheap common food our lot.
A straw on a stormy sea.
We have clutched at our wages.

Now the bosses unclasp our fingers.
We will drown!

Chorus: We will drown. (Pause.)

Man (desparately): Can we bear it?

I cannot bear it.
Suffering is heaped up in me like gunpowder.
Bring no match near.
I iannot bear it. (Pause.)

Chorus: We cannot bear it. (Pause.)

Poverty: Ten per cent.
Scorpion draining the breasts of mothers.
Leech sucking men's blood.
Ten per cent—bread for workers.
Now diamonds for bosscs (Pause.)

Man: I will not bear it.
I came to America for freedom.
But I am slave to a machine.

A woman: My baby is ill.
And no one cares.

An old worker: After a life of toil.
I die to-morrow.
In the poorhouse.
So shall you all end.

Chorus of Sopranos: Is there no joy for us,
No spring for youth?

The world for the rich?

Chorus of Tenors: Is the blue sky for bosses.

Chorus of Bassos: Something must be done.

A man: Our hour has come.

Chorus of Contraltos: Something must be done.

Chorus of all (with deep conviction):
For the workers must live:
(Pause) (A woman rises.)

Poverty: Defeated woman worker.
Speak!

Woman (feebly): We are so weak, we workers.
Too huge our fate.
What can be done?
Let us submit.

Chorus of women Shame!
(A man rises.)

Poverty: Defeated man worker.
Speak!

Man feebly): Old and defeated.
I shall die in the poorhouse.
How can I struggle?
Let us submit.

Woman (fearfully): For bosses have judges.

Man: Bosses have police.

Chorus: Shame. (Pause.)

Woman: Bosses have wealth.

Man: Bosses have church.

Chorus: Shame. (Pause.)

Woman: Bosses have newspapers.

Man: Bosses have government.

Chorus: Shame. (Pause.)

Woman: And we have nothing.

Man: And we are so weak.

Woman: We are life's victims.

Man: Yes, let us submit. (Pause.)

Chorus: Shame, shame!

Poverty: For the workers must live. (Pause.)

Chorus: We must, we must, the workers must live! (Defeated man and woman come to platform, stumbling and pitiful, and moaning like lost sheep.)

(Culled from "Indian Labour (Journal.)

WANTED UNITED FRONT.

Call For Closing Up Of T. U. Ranks.

(BY R. S. RUIKAR, President, A. I. T. U. C.)

The last session of the Calcutta Trade Union Congress held under the Chairmanship of Com. Subash Chandra Bose has gone a long way in restoring unity in the Trade Union Movement. Though unfortunately the session was the immediate cause of a split of a certain section of the Trade Unionists, it has rendered a signal service to the cause of the Trade Union Unity by laying down certain fundamental principles, on the basis of which it is possible to restore Unity in the T. U. Movement. The Congress has rightly laid emphasis on the two most vital questions, namely, affiliations to foreign organisations and sending delegates to Geneva and tried to find out a "via media," which will be acceptable to the majority of the Trade Unions in the country. The T. U. C. has also referred the Unity Platform of the Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay, to a Unity Committee for consideration and has authorised it to co-operate with the Unity Committee of Bombay and all other Labour organisations in the country. The time that has elapsed since the last session of the T. U. C. has shown that this move towards Unity has been highly appreciated by all the T. Unions in the country. I am quite confident that if we make a supreme effort it is very likely that we might be able to restore Unity in the Trade Union Movement.

FOREIGN AFFILIATIONS.

All genuine efforts in the cause of Unity can hardly bear any fruitful results unless a sympathetic attempt is made to understand and appreciate the various schools of thought in the movement. Any attempt at Unity which ignores the somewhat sharp and widening differences of ultimate programmes and policy, is not likely to succeed or bear any appreciable benefit. Broadly speaking, one can say that the T. U. Movement is at present divided into three schools of thought, one is the Geneva School of thought, the other is the Moscow School and the third is the Indian School. Naturally if Unity is to be restored in the T. U. Movement, it is humanly impossible to come to any agreement on the question of foreign affiliations. No school of thought is likely to give up its cherished affiliation either to the Third or Second International for the sake of any united programme of action in India. Howsoever one may like or dislike this fact I am sure that all will agree with me that none can afford to ignore it. The T. U. C. has, therefore, rightly decided that the T. U. C. as such should not affiliate itself to any foreign organisation. It is possible to make the position still clearer by making it permissive for any individual Union or Group of Unions to affiliate itself with any definite international organisation that it likes. The possibility of any snap majority coercing the other Unions to affiliate itself with any definite international organisation can be provided for by counting votes on the basis of various provinces or making any other suitable alterations in the constitution of the T. U. C.

DELEGATES TO GENEVA.

The next important point on which there exists very sharp difference of opinion is co-operation with the International Labour Conference at Geneva. This question is equally responsible for the split in the T. U. Movement, along with the question of foreign affiliation. I believe that even on this question it is possible to arrive at a workable compromise, by not restricting the liberty of any Union or Group of Unions. The T. U. C. need not make it obligatory on any Union to agree to its resolutions on Geneva and should give both schools of thought, that is, those who believe in Boycott or Co-operation, full freedom of action. Even as matters stand to-day Geneva is not boycotted; so I fail to understand what objection there should be to give full freedom to those who believe in the Utility of Geneva. It is possible to arrive at an understanding by deciding to keep the T. U. C. altogether neutral on the Geneva question or by giving full freedom to those who believe in the Boycott of Geneva.

POLITICS AND STRIKES.

The political questions and the attitude towards strikes in general are no doubt problems on which serious differences have arisen from time to time; but it is not always that these questions have assumed a very vital importance. We can certainly find out a workable solution even on these questions. The T. U. C. cannot be anything but a reflection of the majority view of the Trade Union Movement. Our attempt should be to make it a mirror of the Indian working class opinion. The present method of ascertaining the majority as laid down in the Constitution of the T. U. C. is defective and crude. It ignores the vastness of India and the differences that prevail from province to province. It hardly makes any provision to ascertain the opinion of the rank and file of the Indian workers. I believe that on vital questions relating to political and economic action a bare majority by card votes of various Unions or their delegates is hardly the proper way to ascertain the view of the vast majority of Indian workers. Mere expression of political views ordinarily needs no particular safeguards to ascertain the majority view, but when this has to be followed by either political or economic direct action, it is absolutely essential to have an almost unanimous support of all the Trade Unions in the various provinces. I believe that this could be provided for in the constitution of the T. U. C. so as to safeguard that direct action either political or economic will be adopted by the T. U. C. only when there is a living majority of workers in its support in the country. The utility of ascertaining this opinion either by a ballot or referendum can be explored in this connection.

WANTED UNITED FRONT.

I have suggested an outline of the scheme which I believe will enable us to present a united front by eliminating as far as possible all bones of contention. Much time has been wasted by us in discussing the ulterior programmes and policies, while the immediate work has received a setback. Why not concentrate on the immediate programme of redress of the economic grievances of the Indian working classes and leave each group it itself to carry on its own activities in its own fashion? The new offensive of Capitalism in the shape of enhanced taxation, wage cut, retrenchment and increasing unemployment is a clear indication to us to close up our ranks; if this in itself is not sufficient, the recent arrests of Messrs. Kandhalker, Lalji Pendse and other prominent Trade Unionists are most cogent reasons for a united front on our part. I hope all Trade Unions in India will make a supreme effort to restore Unity in the movement, either by attending the Executive Committee of the T. U. C. to be held at Bombay or the informal conference which will meet at the same time in Bombay. The meeting of the Executive is arranged to be held at Bombay in the Christmas Holidays so as to make it convenient for all Trade Unionists to attend the same. I am sure that the Bombay Unity Committee, the Trades Union Federation, the A. I. R. Federation, the Labour Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and all other Trade Unions in the country will respond to my humble appeal and attend the Unity Conference and enable us to present a united and effective front to Capitalism and Imperialism.

A. I. T. U. C.

Executive Meeting.

Calcutta—The next Session of the Executive Council of All-India Trade Union Congress will be held in Bombay on the 28th and 29th instant to consider the following agenda:—

1. Trade Union Movement-Unity;
2. Situation arising out of the severe retrenchment and wage-cut on the Railway;
3. Consideration of the situation arising out of the wage-cut, enhanced taxation, etc., with special reference to the Government employees;
4. Formation of an All-India Textile Labour Federation;
5. Reports of the various Sub-Committees appointed at the last Session; and subsequent action to be taken on the same;
6. Consideration of the political situation in the country with special reference to Indian Working class;
7. Prosecution of Meerut Accused and M. N. Roy and other labour workers in India;
8. Whitley Commission Report.
9. The situation arising out of the growing and menacing unemployment in the country;
10. Recommendations to the Textile Mills Exemption Committee of the Indian National Congress;
11. Removal of untouchability;
12. Change in the Constitution of the T. U. Congress;
13. Resolutions received from different Unions.

NEWS FROM BOMBAY LABOUR GAZETTE.

In November 1931, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 108, the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles included in the index remained stationary at 100.

IN AHMEDABAD.

In October 1931, the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedbad with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100 was 74, being one point lower than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles included in the declined by two points to 62.

IN SHOLAPUR.

In October 1931, the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100 was 72, being one point lower than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles included in the index delined by one point to 61.

INDEX NUMBERS.

During October 1931, all the cost of living index number series except those for the industrial workers in Bombay and Nagpur and for the Tamil, Telugu and Oriya workers in Rangoon recorded a slight fall. This was mainly due to a fall in the food index in all except the above three series. In Bombay and Nagpur, the cost of living index remained stationary while the index number for the Tamil, Telugu and Oriya workers in Rangoon went up by one point.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY.

In October 1931, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay on base July 1914 equal to 100 was 107, the same as in the preceding month. As compared with September 1931, the index numbers for both the food and the non-food group remained the same. The index number for food grains declined by four points to 75. Rice and wheat declined by three and seven points respectively, bajri recorded a rise of three points while the price of jowari and barley showed no change. The index number for Cereals went down by three points to 73. Pulses fell by seven points to 83 on account of a fall in the prices of both gram and turdal. The index number for the "Sugar" group advanced by 13 points to 126 owing to a rise of 21 points in refined sugar and five points in raw sugar (gul). There was a fall of six points in ghee, but turmeric and salt registered a rise of seven and four points respectively and the index number for the "Oother food" group advanced by two points to 144.

DISPUTES IN PRESIDENCY.

During October 1931, the number of industrial disputes was four of which two occurred in Bombay city and one each in Viramgaum and Kurla. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 5,925 and the number of working days lost was 114,065.

MATERNITY BENEFIT.

The current issue of the "Labour Gazette" contains the text of the annual report on the working of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929, for the year ending 30th June 1931.

The number of benefits granted during the year was 5,231 and the cost was Rs. 1,21,325. In the previous year, 1700 benefits costing Rs. 34,663 were given. It is pointed out that the knowledge of the Act is now very widely diffused and that the women are freely availing themselves of the privileges conferred by it.

The claims paid per 100 women in Bombay, Ahmedabad ond Sholapur were 6.1, 18.1 and 13.5 respectively.

The maximum benefit that may be earned under the Act is Rs. 24-8-0. The average benefit paid during 1930 was Rs. 20-6-0, whereas in the year under review it amounted to Rs. 23-3-0

It is stated that the Act has been of very great assistance to working women, and a greater use is being made of maternity homes. It has, on the whole, worked smoothly due, in great measure, to the attitude of the employers in the large factories who have been guided more by the spirit than

The Act has not led to any appreciable displacement of female labour in the large factories, but the prosecution of claims in some of the smaller concerns would undoubtedly lead to the dismissal of women of child-bearing age and their replacement by young persons or by women unlikely to involve the employer in expense.

It is widely considered that the Act has led to a reduction in labour turnover, and from this point of view it has benefited the employer. In one large mill, for example, 50 per cent. more women worked throughout the year than had previously been the case.

The provisions of the Act have been recently extended to the districts of East and West Khandesh, Sholapur, Dharwar, Thana and Kaira and to the City of Poona.

TRADE UNION RETURNS.

The current issue of the "Labour Gazette" contains the review of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency for the third quarter of 1931. The most important events associated with the Trade Union Movement since the publication of the last review were:

(1) The publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour;
(2) The appointment by the Government of India of a Court of Enquiry, under the Trade Disputes Act, to enquire into certain questions affecting labour arising out of the large reductions in the staff of the Railways in India; and
(3) The rivalry between the two Girni Kamar Unions in Bombay, leading to a split in the All-India Trade Union Congress at its Eleventh Session held in Calcutta in July.

The total number of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency as at 1st September 1931 was 97 as against 91 at the end of the last quarter. Of these 97 Unions, 47 are in Bombay City, 11 in Ahmedabad and 39 in the rest of the Presidency.

The total membership of Trade Unions stands at 115,657 as compared with 121,005 on 1st June 1931 thus showing a fall of 4.42 per cent. The total membership of the Unions having their head offices in Bombay City decreased from 79,233 to 73,564, or by 7.15 per cent. The membership of the Ahmedabad Unions decreased from 30,822 to 30, 306 or by 1.03 per cent. The total number of members of the Unions in the rest of the Presidency increased from 11,150 to 11,787 or by 5.71 per cent.

Two new Unions were registered under the Trade Unions Act, while the certificates of registration of three Unions were cancelled during the quarter.

CHILDREN IN NON-INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.

Govt. Of India Reply To I. L. O. Questionaire.

The following is the draft reply of the Government of India to the Questionnaire of the International Labour Office on the maximum age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupation:—

The Questionnaire relating to the age for admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations was received by Government of India on the 10th of August 1931, but additional copies for circulation to Local Governments were not received until the 7th September. As the replies have to be sent to the International Labour Office before the 15th of November, it has not been possible for the Government of India in this short time to obtain the considered views of Local Governments. The replies which are now given must, therefore, be regarded as provisional.

WHITLEY RECOMMENDATIONS.

Labour conditions in India have recently been examined by a Royal Commission on Labour which was appointed in 1929. In its report which was published in July 1931 the Commission has dealt with the starting age for the employment of children in the different industries which came within its purview. In the case of factories using power the majority have recommended no change in the existing law which prescribes a minimum age of 12 years. But in the case of docks and mines the Commission has recommended the raising of the minimum age from 12 and 13 respectively to 14 years. On the other hand, for plantations and facotries not using power it has suggested a starting age of only 10. In the case of the latter establishments the Commission pointed out:—

"No regulation, even of the simplest kind, touching the workers themselves has ever been operative. This makes it not only advisable but necessary to apply that principle of gradualness which we have already shown to have characterised previous measures for ameliorating industrial standards."

And again:—

"Unfortunately, as we have shown, there is in many cases, though not in all, an easy avenue of escape from such regulation, particularly in a country where compulsory education is still the exception rather than the rule. Realising, therefore, the necessity of educating both employers and parents to a higher standard of consideration for child welfare, and for the passing only of such legislation as is capable of enforcement, we recommend that the starting age for children in such places should in the first instance be 10 years."

SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR INDIA.

In suggesting such a low starting age for factories not using power the Commission made it clear that its recommendations must be regarded essentially as a first step and that the possibility of further advance should be explored after a period of five years. The proposals of the Labour Commission are receiving careful consideration, but it is necessary to point out here that the observations of the Commission quoted above apply equally to non-industrial, as to industrial establishments. The Government of India are satisfied that India cannot hope to conform immediately to standards which are acceptable to Western countries and that the best course would be to aim at gradual progress. They feel that this is a case in which "differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition" justify special treatment. The size of the country, the prevailing illiteracy among the masses, the absence of compulsory education in most areas, the lack of any proper system of birth registration, and the absence of any strong public opinion against the employment of children of tender age are factors which will require very careful consideration before any practicable scheme of regulation can be devised for this country. In view of the difficulties, a recommendation would be more helpful in ensuring gradual progress, while a Draft Convention might not be acceptable unless it prescribed a standard far below very much lower than is considered necessary in the West.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

The replies below to each question must be read subject to [illegible]

Continued on page [illegible]

"THAT REMARKABLE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT"

Why Lancashire Lost Her Indian Market—Peeps Into Trade Commissioner's Despatch To London

(BY AIR MAIL.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hammersley asked the Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether he would make a statement on the general progress of trade with India recently, with special reference to the prospects of increased trade between India and Lancashire.

The following reply was circulated:

FOREIGN GOODS BOYCOTT.

In a recent despatch dealing with the position of trade in India, H. M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India pointed out that the past 18 months have been a very critical period in the history of trade between the United Kingdom and India. India was already experiencing, in increasing measure, economic depression, which is a world-wide phenomenon, when the commercial relations between India and this country began to suffer reactions from the unsettled political conditions, of which the boycott of foreign goods was, perhaps, the most remarkable manifestation in the field of commerce. The general result was of a disastrous character as regards both the internal and external trade heavy losses were suffered by traders and a severe blow was dealt to India's credit overseas. The economic slump and the unsettled political situation combined to affect most prejudicially the position of United Kingdom manufacturers in important branches of the import trade, and to stimulate the substitution of the lower-priced products of indigenous manufacturers and of our foreign competitors. Although the influence of the political movement is, at the moment; waning; the deepening of the agricultural depression and the wide-spread lack of confidence in the future are factors which must inevitably retard recovery.

SEQUEL TO SUSPENSION OF GOLD STANDARD.

In referring to the temporary suspension by the United Kingdom of the gold standard and to the linking of the rupee to sterling at the existing ratio of 1/6d. the Senior Trade Commissioner indicated that in his opinion, this measure could not fail to act as a powerful stimulus to India's exports to countries which are still on the gold standard, among which are some of her principal customers, e.g., the United States; Japan; Germany; France and Italy. Conversely, the depreciation of sterling now enables United Kingdom exporters to quote rupee prices below those which, in many cases can be quoted by manufacturers and exporters in countries which still adhere to the gold standard, notably Germany, Japan and the United States; who may be regarded as our keenest rivals in the Indian market. Other things being equal, therefore, there should be; in terms of rupees; a considerable advance in price of India's principal agricultural products with a corresponding increase in the purchasing power of the people; this increased purchasing power may be expected to be reflected in a greater demand for imported goods. It is to be hoped that the United Kingdom manufacturer, by reason of this advantage in exchange, will take every opportunity to secure an increased proportion of the trade available.

BRITISH INDIA TRADE FIGURES.

The trade returns of British India for the month of September 1931 as compared with the preceding month, show an increase in the imports of private merchandise, amounting to Rs. 23 lakhs. Under the heading "Manufactured Articles" imports of cotton yarn and manufacturers showed an improvement of Rs. 6 lakhs; and the yardage of piece-goods imported rose from 49 millions, valued at 1,17 lakhs to 67 millions valued at Rs. 1,26 lakhs.

According to the Indian Trade Returns for August, 1931, which contain the latest complete statistics available, the total imports for the month of August were Rs. 9,66 lakhs as compared with 12,74 lakhs for August 1930; the imports for the five months April to August inclusive were Rs. 56,48 lakhs as compared with Rs. 76.23 lakhs for the same period of the preceding year.

OPTIMISTIC UNDERTONE IN CALCUTTA MARKET.

The Senior Trade Commissioner states that at the present time there appears to be a more optimistic undertone in the Calcutta market and that slightly more interest is being shown in Lancashire goods; items such as cotton prints, which have been entirely neglected for many months, are now attracting attention.

The Senior Trade Commissioner also refers to the fact that there has recently been a very heavy fall in the prices which holders are demanding for Japanese goods in stock, and a material decline in the rates of Indian mill goods.

Both Bombay mill goods and Japanese manufacturers, particularly bleached goods; are being sold at prices which are below the cost of replacement.

Since the suspension of the gold standard the prices of Japanese, Italian and other Continental piece-goods have all advanced on the Indian market; with the result that some interest is taken by local importers in United Kingdom products at their current prices.

NO HOPE FOR LANCASHIRE.

It is feared, however, that while the Indian consumer is receiving less than half-pre-war prices for his jute and considerably reduced prices for other staple products he cannot afford to purchase the usual quantities of piece-goods: it would therefore be idle to hold out hopes of greatly improved trade for Lancashire in the Indian market until some hardening takes place in the world prices of the commodities of which India is normally an exporter on a considerable scale, such as jute, raw cotton; cereals; hides; tea; oil-seeds; etc.—Reuter.

SECOND DIVISIONAL LOCAL BODIES' CONFERENCE.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta's Speech

Following are extracts from the Presidential Address of Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta at the Second Sind Divisional Local Bodies' Conference at Hyderabad (Sind),

The importance of the Local Bodies is perhaps not yet much understood by the people of our country, nor do we find an enthusiastic interest in the working and administration of these institutions except at the time of elections when every one generally begins to look at the faults of Municipal members or begins to sermonise what each would expect from the candidates if they are supported by voters.

The modern world seems to favour a democratic management through elected representatives of the people and in our country, daily we are progressing towards perfecting that system. How far that system succeeds or will succeed naturally depends upon the attitude of Government which enacts such constitutions for the Local Bodies and upon the voters and peoples' representatives who voluntarily agree to serve and carry on the administration under such Acts and last but not the least upon the officers and the staff employed by the peoples' representatives for carrying out the actual work. These are the four important factors which go to make the success of a Local Bodies' administration.

UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE

It is certainly desirable that universal franchise should be granted to all the local areas for election of representatives. The present day inequalities can only be eliminated if this step is taken. As long as the voters are few and certain qualifications are marked out for them, corruption will and must remain. It is not either fair or equitable that any person who has not acquired wealth, land or property should be deprived of the share in the management of the affairs of the town or village in which he or she lives. In my opinion voting does not require more than ordinary common sense, which generally mankind possess.

COMMUNAL ELECTORATE TO GO.

I am not in favour of communal system of voting as it always leads to constant wrangles. It further leads to parties by communities outside and within the local bodies as if the interests of different communities are varied and different from each other. For the sake of compromise, however, I would not mind it for a certain number of years, a principle of reservation of seats for communities is accepted. I am sure as long as this communal system of election remains, frictions and parties on communal lines will remain and will grow stronger and stronger.

I am in favour of the system of election which exists in other cities, of electing 1/3rd of the representatives every year instead of an entirely general election every three years. This is a very wise method as it enables every year 2/3rd of the experienced members to remain while 1/3rd comes as new members and thus it helps the situation. It also makes the election less costly and cumbersome specially in the large cities.

"SERVICE" THE IDEAL.

Coming to the peoples' representatives themselves, there remains much to be achieved. If only they desire to serve the city, the rest becomes very easy. If one ideal of 'Service' is kept in the forefront, there would be no difficulty. Difficulties are there, as there are all-round problems all over the world; but those can be solved. The ideal before us should be that each man or woman or child residing in a particular area is a 'trust' entrusted to the Municipal Administration for his, her or its welfare.

Another difficulty that we often find in the administration of Local Bodies is that we are not able to work as a team and we are each inclined to burst out, and enforce our own individuality upon others. I do understand that individualities tend to think of development and growth, but at the same time if the ideal, as I have stated above, is kept in view, the individualities can merge successfully in the team work.

If the Municipal administration is properly understood, the real democracy, true socialism, and even communism (a word which I am not afraid to use) can come through ideal administration of the local bodies. It can never come through the central Government or through the provincial Government. Democracy in the present day world has failed because it has been attempted from the wrong end. If it is tried at the other end, I am sure it will present a glorious aspect of democracy, socialism or communism whatever you may call it.

PART PLAYED BY GOVERNMENT.

The Government has introduced local self-government in our country absolutely with the wrong ideals. The Act generally lays down all kinds of safeguards as is the system of Government. I feel the Government of India and the provincial Government have miserably failed. They have not understood the right ideal of local self-government or they have purposely avoided it lest they may be called upon to share the burden of a Local Body. Here I would again repeat what I have said so often that the Government in this country has played a regular fraud upon the Local Bodies. In the garb of giving powers to the people and to the peoples' representatives, they have continually by the back door withdrawn themselves from aiding or helping financially or even otherwise. Their duty of supplying adequate funds to the Local Bodies is an important factor for consideration and I feel it has been a crime towards the people of the country. I cannot conceive any Government or nation with such an attitude towards life.

BIG CITIES NO CRITERION.

We cannot judge and ought not to judge about the Local Bodies' administration from a few large cities or towns like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras or Poona. If in a town, a man is able to enjoy certain amenities of life, it is inhuman to see that only 10 miles away from the same town, another citizen of the same country lives in dust, drinks filthy water, and has not a light to carry him a few yards farther, has no schools for education, or a dispensary to get medical relief, and has no one to look after him even during epidemics. I am therefore convinced that Government has miserably failed and it is all due entirely to wrong ideals of the development of the Local Bodies. Unless and until one finds his own brother sharing the same happiness, irrespective of his place either in a city or a village, it is impossible to say that the administration of Local Bodies in this country is successful.

NECESSARY COOPERATION TO MUNICIPAL STAFF.

Much depends upon the officers selected by the Local Bodies and the staff employed by them and still much more depends upon the co-operation that we extend to them and the way in which we treat them. The Municipal officers and staff have manifold duties to perform, some kind and some unkind and ugly. Recovery of taxes, removing dangerous buildings, acquiring land for improvements, removing encroachments are all dirty duties generally. In the Health department, the Health Officer has to carry out several things which are obnoxious to the people and therefore it is but fair that the officers and employees ought to be saved from unwarranted criticism and an understanding should be created between them and the members so that all can work towards the common good of human happiness.

BERAR PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, December 12.

Mr. Hariharrao Deshbande, Secretary, Berar, P.C.C., informs:—

"The meeting of the General Body of the Berar P.C.C. is postponed to the 27th instant. It will not take place on the 20th as previously announced. The postponed meeting will take place at Akola as before and the agenda shall be the same. If the new draft of the constitution will be ready by that date it will be placed before the meeting".

PICKETING RESTARTED IN POONA

Fergusson College Again

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Dec. 10.

The merchants from Poona Cantonment had agreed, four or five months ago, not to place fresh orders for foreign cloth or cloth of mills on the Boycott List. But some of them have broken the pledge and brought foreign cloth. The Cantonment Congress Committee has, therefore, restarted picketing of these shops. Seth Eshwarlal Gulabchand was the first to bring foreign cloth, so his shop is being picketted since the 6th instant. The picketing is carried out peacefully.

YOUTH SEVA DAL ORGANISATION.

Mr. Shanker Ramchandra Patanker, ex-Sergeant, University Training Corp is organising the Youth Dal on behalf of Poona Youth League, and the enrolment of the members for the Dal are going on at the Shivajee Mandir where the office is located.

WAI CONGRATULATES SENAPATI BAPAT.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Wai was held on last Saturday night under the presidentship of Sjt. Manohar Sastri Joshi. A strong protest was made against the arrest of Senapati Bapat and promulgation of new ordinance in Bengal.

The Poona Naw Jawan Sabha has passed a series of resolutions condemning the order of the Bombay Police Commissioner prohibiting the holding of Naw-Jawan Conference, and the Bengal Ordinance.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE AGAIN.

It is learnt that on account of the differences on important matters between the Fergusson College authorities and the members of the Nationalist Party who captured a majority of seats on the Managing Committee of the Social Gathering, the Nationalist Party members have tendered their resignations. Further developments are awaited.

DECCAN GYMKHANA OPEN CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA WINS FINAL.

The final of the said tournament was played between the Deccan Gymkhana and P. Y. C. Gymkhana on 5, 6 and 7th instant on the Deccan Gymkhana ground and resulted in a big victory for the P. Y. C.

P. Y. C. in their 1st innings made 193.

Deccan Gymkhana replied with 74.

P. Y. C. piled up a huge score of 386 in the 2nd Inn. (Prof. Deodhar 133, not out; Deshmukh 110,)

Deccan Gymkhana did not play the second inning.

MAHARASHTRA SEVA-DAL PROPAGANDA

Tour Of Mrs. L. Munshi And Mr. Ranade

The Secretary, Maharashtra, P.C.C. writes:—

Mrs. Lilavaty Munshi and Mr. G. G. Ranade visited Nagar on the 7th inst. There was a private meeting with ladies and in the afternoon a public meeting in the Bagade theatre, where Mrs. Munshi spoke on the objects of the Seva Dal and on the necessity of starting a women's branch there. She made an appeal to the ladies in general and Marwadi ladies in particular to take the vow of Swadeshi cloth. There was a private meeting of pleaders and Congress workers, when merchants seemed to be conspicuously absent. In the evening the Chatralaya of Rashtriya Pathshala gave a show of physicl performance. After seeing the women's club and the newly started Co-operative Shop of Mahila Samaj, they visited the Anath Vidyarthi Griha. The programme terminated with a public lecture in the night.

Mr. Ranade had to speak very strongly against the altogether unpatriotic action of the merchants of Nagar in buying foreign cloth worth more than a lac at such a critical juncture. He requested them to pack off the said goods and send them back to Bombay. Volunteers for the Central Camp at Parla and the contribution for the cause of Seva Dal is being made.

The next day they proceeded to Kopargaon. The public promised to donate a sum of Rs. 150/- for the cause of Maharashtra Seva Dal.

From Kopargaon they proceeded to Yeola the next morning, where also they carried on vigorous propaganda for the Seva Dal. The people of Yeola have promised to send volunteers for the Central Camp and a donation of Rs. 150 for the activities of the Dal.

ARRESTED WORKERS CONGRATULATED

Foreign Cloth Boycott At Ajmer

(From Our Corresponlent.)
RUTLAM, December 12.

A huge meeting of the citizens of Rutlam was held at Juna Top-Khana on the 11th instant to congratulate Messrs. Krishna Kanti Viyas, Moulana Razmi and others on their recent arrest at Ajmer for the national cause. The meeting was presided over by Shrimati Avantibai. Shrimati Durgadevi Nigam reminded the leading cloth merchants of their previous assurance to stop selling foreign cloth as soon as the present stock was exhausted and warned them that peaceful picketing would be resorted to if they continued to sell foreign cloth. She also appealed to the audience to prepare themselves for any kind of sacrifice in obtaining Swaraj.

A resolution was passed congratulating Moulana Razmi, Shree Krishna Kanti Viyas and others on their recent arrest at Ajmer and challenging the Ajmer Gobernment that every Congress worker was prepared for arrest in the national cause.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

H. E. the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Jamkhandi at Government House, Bombay on Saturday.

Lady Sykes received the Rani Saheb of Jamkhandi at Government House, Bombay on Saturday.

Agent:— C. MACDONALD & CO. Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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CASE AGAINST MR. KANJI MASTER

The Girl's Evidence

ALLEGED INCIDENTS IN GHARRY AND GYMNASIUM

In the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court on Monday, the case against Kanji Master was proceeded with. The complainant girl was called as prosecution witness and was given a high wooden stool to sit as she was too small to stand or sit in the witness box. She said she was 12 years old and attended Young Ladies' School. She resided at Chinch Bunder with her parents. She has a younger sister. She knew the accused Kanji Master for the last two to three years. Where accused lived there was a school and gymnasium. The school was on the first and the third floor. The gymnasium was on the first floor. Accused lived on the fourth floor. She used to call the accused as "Master". Witness knew the accused since the time her father took her to the accused's gymnasium. Accused was managing the gymnasium and was also teaching exercises. Witness went to the gymnasium first continuously for two to three months and then she went off and on.

TAKING PART IN "SHOOTING TARGETS".

She had taken part in shooting targets at the request of the accused in connection with the gymnasium demonstrations about a year ago. The accused gave training for shooting exercises.

There was some ceremony to be performed called "Masiso" in connection with her father's uncle's death. Witness was asked to give intimation about this ceremony to the relatives. She went to Malabari Building to intimate relatives about this ceremony on 24th August last. This building is just opposite the accused's gymnasium. It was about 6-30 p.m. when she went to Malabari Building. It was Monday of "Shravan" Hindu month. Accused was seated on the ground floor of his school. When she came down from Malabari Building, the accused asked her why she was not attending the gymnasium. Witness said there was no particular reason. Accused then asked witness to go upstairs. She had gone before to the accused's room on the fourth floor alone. To the gymnasium she might have gone four or five times a month.

IN THE GYMNASIUM ROOM.

On that particular evening, the accused came with her to the gymnasium on the first floor. It was about 7 p.m. and darkness prevailed. Accused then opened the door of the gymnasium and they entered the room. Accused then shut the door from inside and asked witness to remove her drawers. She refused to do so as she understood that the accused wanted to do something wrong. Accused then forcibly took out the drawers, lifted her and made her lie down over a table. She was frightened and confused. There was no light in the room. The accused raped her and she screamed. He then told her not to tell this to anybody and promised to pay Rs. 5 or Rs. 10. She was in pains when she went home at 7-30 p.m. She did not tell this to anybody as she was afraid that she would be beaten by her father. At about 8 p.m. she went to sleep. Next morning when she got up she saw blood stains on her frock and drawers. When her mother saw the blood stains she asked witness to take bath. While taking bath, her mother questioned her about blood stains and she told her the whole story.

AT THE DOCTOR'S DISPENSARY.

The mother informed her father, who took her to Dr. Mehesheri. She then went to school where her father came and took her to Dr. Mrs. Bocarro. Dr. Bocarro examined her and gave some medicine to apply. The pain stopped after four or five days.

Witness was then shown a photograph taken a week before the incident of witness with her sister when the accused took them in a victoria.

Mr. Wadia wanted to put certain questions regarding what happened in the victoria when Mr. Velinkar objected on the ground that it was inadmissable.

His Lordship asked the jury to retire for a few minutes and after arguments of counsel on both sides, His Lordship ruled that the evidence as to what hapened in the victoria was admissable.

Witness then said that the accused was seated in the victoria between her sister and herself. He placed his left hand on witness' left shoulder and right hand inside the drawers. Witness asked accused as to what he was doing and he removed his hand. The photograph was taken at Kalbadevi in the National Photo Studio. On returning home, accused once again put his hand in the drawer and witness objected. Before 24th August she never suspected that the accused would rape her.

NO PERMISSION FROM FATHER

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar witness said she did not take permission of her father before she went with the accused in the victoria for the photo. If she asked permission, her father would not have permitted. She did not put the Girl Guides' costume. There was no previous arrangement with the accused to take the photo. It was done by her younger sister. She did not complain about the incident in the victoria to her parents.

The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Opening of Women's Central Camp at Matunga by Sirdar Vallabhbhai at 8 a.m.

Azad Maidan meeting 6-30 p.m. Pandit Jawaharlal to address on "U. P. Agrarian Situation". Sardar Vallabhbhai to preside.

Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin"; Distribution of prizes by Sir Chunilal Mehta. A launch will leave Ballard Pier at 4 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council, 13th Annual General Meeting. Town Hall, 4-30 p.m.

Bombay Hockey League: Customs vs. Garrison, Cooperage, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 16.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

School of Indian Music, 6th Anniversary, Wilson College Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Indian Sailors' Home, Masjid Bunder Road, to be opened by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, 6 p.m.

Third quarterly meeting of Bombay Shareholders' Association, at Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 8-20 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Bai Indirabai Wadker, and Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

A SIKH PROTEST.—The following is the text of the resolution passed in a public meeting of the Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay:—

A weekly congregation of the Sikhs held under the auspices of Sri Guru Singh Sabha Bombay considers the plan of Hyderabad Government of demolishing the "Akal Bunga" in front of Sikh Gurdwara at Nended and making a road in its place and of building a police station and a court near Nagina Ghat as detrimental to Sikh rights and urges the Government to make this scheme null and void so that the religious feelings of the Sikhs may not be impaired."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per S. S. "Chitral" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 17th instant.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.—Dhanurmas Giriprada-shanam will be conducted from the 16th inst., at 5 a.m. daily for one month.

THE SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.—The sixth anniversary of the school will be held at the Wilson College Hall, Chaupati on Wednesday (16th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, will preside.

SAMAJ.—Dhanurmasa Giriprada-BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S Council.—In succession to Lady Tata (deceased) Mrs. D. N. Sirur is elected President of the Bombay Presidency Women's council.

NASIK SATYAGRAH.—As the Sanatan Dharma Jagatprabha Mandal deputes the Sanchalak to visit Nasik to try to bring about amicable settlement of Temple Entry Dispute between conflicting parties there, of the Sanatan Dharma, Mr. S. N. Modak will visit Nasik before Wednesday (16th inst.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Chitral" with the Mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 12-30 p.m. on the 13th idem and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 18th instant.

The S. S. "Chitral" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 10 a.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tottori Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th inst., and is due to arrive here to-morrow morning at 7-0 p.m.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Argun Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on December 10 and is due to arrived on December 23 via Penang and Colombo.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 11 p.m. on the 13th instant and lef there at 3 a.m the following day.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA'S MEETING

Sirdar To Address

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Madhav Bag, C. P. Tank, when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will speak on "The Present Situation and Women's Duty". Loud speakers will be installed.

All the Desh Sevikas are requested to be present at Madhav Bag punctually at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY WELCOMES BACK ALI BAHADUR KHAN

Muslims Will Outstrip Others In Freedom's Fight

TRIBUTES TO IMAM SAHEB' GANDHIJI'S LIFELONG FRIEND

It was a curious yet happy coincidence that the two public meetings, one called under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. to condole the sad death of the late Imamsaheb and the other held under the auspices of the Nationalist Muslim Party to congratulate Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan on his release from jail after an imprisonment of over two years, were combined together and both the meetings were held under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. and the Nationalist Muslim Party.

The struggle for freedom is the mingler of sentiments of joy and sorrow and this was amply illustrated by yesterday's joint meeting which expressed both joy and sorrow, joy for the happy return of Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan in their midst and the sorrow for the sad demise of Imamsaheb who was a staunch Congressman and a lifelong friend of Mahatma Gandhi. The meeting was attended by a large gathering of Hindus, Muslim and other communities. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. presided and a number of speakers addressed.

A GREAT SOLDIER.

The President briefly narrated the important events in the life of the late Imam Saheb. Since the days of Kaira Satyagraha Imam Saheb was one of choicest followers and friends of Mahatma Gandhi. He had given his comforts and everything else for the service of his mother country. He was a great exponent of Hindu Muslim unity. In every fight that Gandhiji started Imamsaheb was his side. He suffered jail in the non-cooperation movement. During the last national struggle also he played his part. He courted imprisonment and was ready to court it again if the war would have continued. His last words to Sardar Vallabhbhai were that he was sorry not because he was dying but because it might not be possible for him to take part in the next war for India's freedom. In him India had lost a great nationalist and a great soldier.

Sjt. S. A. Brelvi then moved following resolution:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. and the Nationalist Muslim Party places on record its sense of sorrow at the sad and sudden death of Imam Saheb Bavazir who was a staunch congressman, a great exponent of Hindu-Muslim unity and a life-long friend of Mahatma Gandhi."

A SELFLESS WORKER.

In commending the resolution to the acceptance of the meeting Mr. Brelvi paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Imam Saheb. He particularly emphasised the services rendered by Imam Saheb in cementing the Hindu-Muslim unity. Imam Saheb was a selfless worker to whom service meant its own reward. He was a rich man but he gave up his riches so that he could serve his Motherland better. The greatest lesson of his life was sacrifice for the cause of the country.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale seconded the resolution. Sardar Jamaitsing supported it on behalf of the Sikhs after which it was unanimously carried, all standing in their places as a mark of respect for the memory of the great patriot.

WELCOME TO HAFIZ ALI BAHADUR KHAN.

The President then welcome Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan on behal of the citizens of Bombay, the B. P. C. C. and the Nationalis Muslim Party. He recalled th days that he had spent with Hafi Ali Bahadur in the Nasik Jai last year and said that whil other Satyagrahi prisoners wer released after the Delhi Truce to Government did not release Al Bahadur. He spent most of hi time in reading and writing an the speaker hoped that he would render still greater service to th cause of the country than he di before.

MUSLIMS' QUOTA.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi who followe the President accorded a heart welcome to Hafiz Ali Bahadur o behalf of the Nationalist Muslim Party. Mr. Brelvi referred to the statement issued by Pandit Jawaharlal from Allahabad which showed that during the last Civil Disobedience movement over 90 thousand persons, both men and women, were sent to jail. The speaker pointed out that out of those over 12 thousand were Muslims and the N. W. F. P. alone sent as many as 4,000 men to jail. "If we take into consideration the population of Muslims and their quota in the national struggle and the fact that the N. W. Frontier Province faced additional ordeals, who can say that Muslims lagged behind any other community in that struggle?" added the speaker.

Mr. Brelvi further said that it was these Satyagrahis who truly represented the Muslim community at the R.T.C. and not the Round Table Knights whom the Government had chosen. In fact the attitude of the Muslim delegates in London not only did harm to the cause of the country but it was also an insult to the teachings of Islam.

Referring to the welcome Mr. Brelvi said it was not a formal reception to their comrade who had returned from jail. It was organised to assure him and the public at large that if the Satyagraha movement was revived Muslims of India and the City of Bombay in particular would play a greater part in it than they did last year.

Mr. Y. J. Meherali exhorted the audience to join the Congress in large numbers and to be ready to go to jail and suffer every other hardship as that was in his opinion the proper way of honouring those who had sacrificed for the cause which was dear to all of them.

FRONTIER'S SOLID SUPPORT.

Sahibzada Abdul Qayoom, a Khudai Khidmatgar from Peshawar, placed before the audience some facts about the Frontier Province and the Red Shirt movement. He said he was sent by his chief, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan to Bombay to acquaint the people with true conditions in that province about which people outside knew very little. He declared that the Pathans were not the wild and barbarous men as they were represented to be by interested propagandists. They were as good and peace-loving people as would be found in any other part of the country. They were pledged to the creed of Non-violence as their great leader had taught them to follow Mahatma Gandhi in that respect. Out of the total population of eight lacs in the province three lacs had so far joined the Red Shirt movement and when the time came the rest would also join their ranks. He assured the audience that if the fight was resumed every man and woman in the Frontier Province would stand by Gandhiji and the Congress.

Dr. Gour also paid a tribute to the national services of Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan. He assured his hearers that whatever the loyalists might say the Muslims were bound to be in the vanguard of the national fight whenever it would come next.

Mr. Talat Yazdi sang a beautiful poem composed in Persian by him in praise of Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan.

Amid loud cheers the President garlanded Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan on behalf of the B. P. C. C. and the Nationalist Muslim Party.

REJOICES IN HARDSHIP.

In making a reply to the speeches made by his friends, Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan thanked them all for the kind words they had said about him for what little he had done in the service of his country. He had given himself for the attainment of his country's freedom and he rejoiced in the hardships that his task inflicted. He then referred to the R. T. C. and observed that although the Conference had failed they had no reason to despair. Mahatmaji had made it clear to the world that in case the problem of India's freedom was not solved by negotiations his countrymen were prepared once more to go through the fiery ordeal rather than being a party to a scheme which meant nothing but the perpetuation of slavery. He then criticised the attitude of those who professed to represent Muslims at the R. T. C. He pointed out that from the point of view of religion, history, economics, it was the duty of Muslims to fight for freedom. He had not the least shred of doubt that in the next struggle Muslims would not only fight shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu brethren but would put Hindus far behind in their sacrifices for their Mother country.

JAWAHARLAL ON SITUATION IN U. P.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a public meeting to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Azad Maidan. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address on "The U. P. Agrarian situation." Loud speakers will be installed and special accommodation reserved for ladies. Volunteer Corps are requested to be on duty at the Azad Maidan at 5-30 p.m. precisely.

TERRIBLE YANGTSE TRAGEDY

Chinese Steamer Glutted and Hundreds of Passengers Drowned

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Shanghai.—The ghastly account of how 300 persons were killed as the result of a fire on board a steamer is related by the survivors of the Chinese steamer "Tate" carrying 600 passengers across the Yangtse Estuary.

There was a terrific explosion followed by a inferno which enveloped the whole ship.

Many of the injured jumped into the icy waters and were drowned. Scores were trapped below and were burnt alive. The survivors owe their lives to a rivercraft which drew alongside when an opportunity occurred and enabled many to leap to safety.—Reuter.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON NEW YORK

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Previous	Close	3.37½
To-day's	Opening	3.42
To-day's	Close	3.43⅜
Difference		+.6¼

T. T. ON LONDON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

Previous	Close	3.39½
To-day's	Close	3.44
Difference		+.4½

Increased Postal Rates From To-day

With effect from the 15th December 1931 the following rates of postage will be chargeable on letters and postcards posted for transmission by the inland post where the postage is prepaid:—

LETTERS.—For a letter not exceeding two and half tolas in weight. One anna and three pies. For every additional two and a half tolas or part of that weight. One anna and three pies.

POSTCARDS.—For a single postcard. Nine pies.

For a reply postcard. One and a half annas, that is, nine pies for each portion of the reply postcard.

The existing one anna envelopes will continue to be sold to the public at their present price but for full prepayment of the initial rate of postage it will be necessary for the public to affix a quarter-anna stamp to each envelope at the time of posting. Otherwise, double the deficiency will be charged on delivery.

From the same date single and reply postcards with a quarter-anna stamp affixed to each card, and to each portion of a reply card, will be sold at nine pies and one and a half annas each, respectively. Should a postcard be posted without the postage having been prepaid in full it will not be transmitted by post but will be destroyed.

THE RIALTO
(THE HOME OF FOX TALKIES).
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

An emotional triumph of the Screen's most glamorous Star.

ELISSA LANDI
IN
THE FOX ROMANTIC DRAMA
ALWAYS GOODBYE
WITH
LEWIS STONE
IN
LAUREL and HARDY COMEDY.

HELLS ANGELS

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed
by using
ZANDU
DRAKSHA-ASAVA
Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10
A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy
Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?
That Acts At Once
The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

ZANDU
DRAKSHA-ASAVA
Avoid Substitutes
Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Limited.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14.
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2
Price List of Ayurvedic preparations on application
ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA in Retail can be had of Agents, Chemists and Druggists and other Shop-keepers, etc.

PATHE CINEMA
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Miracle Production
TRADER HORN

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co., OR AT THEATRE.

FILM OF THE EXPOSITION OF
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER
If you Cannot go to GOA
WHY NOT COME TO OUR THEATRE AND SEE THE EXPOSITION FILM?
TO-NIGHT at 5-30 & 10 P.M.
THE CAPITOL
BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE.
Also
JOHN BOLES
The Golden Voiced Tenor
and LUPE VELEZ in
"RESURRECTION"
ONE of the WORLD'S TEN GREATEST NOVELS!
Hurry and Get Your Seat Now!
Plans open. Book Now. Free list suspended.

HELLS ANGELS

CONGRESS MANDATE

to "NATIONALISE" industries take care that your boiler burns only fuel that is GENUINELY INDIAN. You can pursue such a fuel policy only by insisting for your boiler on supply of

COAL FROM INDIAN-OWNED

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ASK FOR LIST OF COLLIERIES FROM INDIAN MINING FEDERATION

RAVAL TILES

RAVAL TILES ARE HIGH CLASS

Apply:—

RAVAL & Co.,
13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1931.

THE BEGINNING

The Government of the United Provinces proceed from one folly to another in combating by wrong methods the acute agrarian discontent there. They had the opportunity of continuing to negotiate for a just and equitable plan to relieve the distress of the peasants, whose grievance is wholly an economic one, by acceding to the fair demand of the Congress leaders that during negotiations the collection of rents should be suspended, the Congress on its side suspending advice to the peasants not to pay. Bureaucratic prestige stood in the way of listening to the Congress request. The no-rent campaign began and the peasants being determined to secure the redress of their economic grievance, the U. P. Government appeal to the Viceroy for being provided with the now familiar weapon of the Ordinance and their demand is met. An Ordinance conferring upon them the unheard-of and amazing powers they desired was promulgated on Monday. The U.P. Government will now enjoy extensive powers to check "instigation of illegal refusal of payment." But do the peasants who are unable to pay their rents because they have nothing to pay require "instigation"?

The Ordinance is in reality intended to be used as a weapon against the Congress. If it were not, we should like to know why powers which, according to the Bengal Government, were necessary to suppress terrorists and hunt out absconders, have been conferred on the U. P. authorities to deal with peasants pledged to non-violence? Why is it necessary to control suspected persons, when the whole movement is an open and peaceful one? Why is it necessary to occupy buildings and prohibit or limit aceess to a military camp or police thanas when all that the peasants, have determined is peacefully to refuse payment of rent? Why are collective fines to be imposed upon whole localities if not to terrorise them? And what is the meaning of the vicarious punishment of parents and guardians of minors who are accused—a puishment that is opposed to all civilized notions of jurisprudence? Evidently the appetite of the bureaucracy for more and novel powers of coercion grows by what it feeds on.

When the Viceroy issued his last Ordinance, we were told that the powers were necessary to deal with terrorism which could not be dealt with in any other way. Whatever view Government may take of it, the refusal to pay tax is an ancient constitutional right of the people of every civilized country. The U. P. Ordinance clearly proves two things: first that the powers given to the Government of Bengal are not really intended so much to deal with terrorism as to suppress legitimate Congress activities and, second, that the Bengal Terror will be introduced in the United Provinces. And all this seems to be in accordance with a carefully designed plan to mislead the world and to seek to undermine the power of the Congress. The assumption of powers which are as unnecessary as they are drastic is evidently intended to mislead the world into believing that what the Government is up against is not the ventilation of a purely economic grievance but a revolt of the peasants for a political object. When the world is thus sought to be misled, it is evidently thought it will be easy to destroy the power of the Congress in anticipation of a prospective Satyagraha Campaign. Additional confirmation of this view is found in the wholly gratuitous and unwarranted assault on the Press by the amendment of the Press Ordinance. How the writings in the Press outside the United Provinces are likely to instigate the peasants there, to non-payment of rent, when the latter have already proclaimed their determination to do so, is impossible to understand. On no consideration, that is fair, honest or just, can this assault on the Press be justified. And all this terrorism is sanctioned by Mr. MacDonald's Government who, we are solemnly told, are anxious to transform the Truce into a permanent Peace. Lord Willingdon is trying to do what Lord Irwin refused to do—creating a desert and calling it Peace.

HORRIBLE

The whole country will read with horror the terrible news of the murder of the District Magistrate of Tippera at the hands of a Bengali woman. The Chittagong division is virtually under Martial Law and no news from it can be secured by newspapers. Thus the first report of the outrage comes from New Delhi. What Chittagong is suffering now it is easier to imagine than to describe. But no provocation whatever can justify the resort to violence and it is a shock to Indian sentiments that the cult of terrorism should have spread among women. The whole country has made up its mind to adhere to non-violence and it will oppose terrorism, whether it be the terrorism of our misguided young men and alas if the report is true, of our misguided young women or it be the terrorism of officials. It strongly condemns the latest outrage and extends its heart-felt condolence to the family of its victim.

JAPAN AND COTTON

Considerable uncertainty prevails in the markets about what Japan will not do if she should decide to cut off her currency from the gold standard absolutely instead of merely being content with an embargo on gold exports. It is argued that Japan has been buying cotton freely in India and America during the past few weeks and that, if she should depreciate her currency, she would be able to manufacture this into cotton goods and sell them back to the world for more yens than if she remained on the gold standard. This would be a perfectly valid proposition if Japan were on as stable a foundation as England which has large investments abroad. But Japan has got commitments in New York and London of such magnitude that a heavy depreciation of currency will make the cost of interest payments in these countries heavier than can be compensated by any gain in the trade balance of commodities. If Japan takes this course as a means to fight England, she will find that she cannot come back into favour when she wants to. It is easy enough to lose credit but it will take years of toil and strife and struggle to get it back.

Another factor to be taken into consideration is that an advantage of this kind cannot last long. During the past few months Japan, presuming she has been buying heavily, must have been asked to solve the problem of how to pay for her purchases in the face of heavily declining exports on account of the competition of countries off the gold standard. Such a state of things should have produced a weakness in the value of yens in the world markets which was not in evidence until a few days ago when the Hamaguchi Cabinet resigned. It must not be forgotten, either, that, after the lapse of a few months when Japan has used up the raw materials she is now supposed to have, she will have to buy fresh raw products and the exchanges would be against her. Then the advantage gained now by depreciation would be lost through the additional cost of these materials. If it be argued that Japan might follow England in depreciating the currency for a time and then raising it back nearer the gold standard when she has to replace her raw materials, it must be pointed out that England was not a free agent in the matter of the decline of the gold value of sterling and is not a free agent now that sterling is recovering some of the lost ground. Nor can Japan claim to have the same international financial standing which might enable England to regain most of the lost power.

Indian cotton mills will meet with strong competition from Japanese products if Japan should depreciate her currency. Already, it is believed that, in order to maintain her hold on the markets in India, Japanese goods have been sold at prices distinctly lower than is warranted by the cost of production. If she has the advantage of competing on practically equal terms Indian mills would be placed in the difficult position they were in a few months ago. This is a situation against which Indian mills should provide. Whether they ought to seek further protection, as Mr. Mody suggests, and whether such protection will be given is a matter for them to decide. But they can do much, through internal organisation, to meet the rivalry from the depreciated yen.

JAPAN'S POLITICAL POLICY

The new Japanese Government has re-imposed the embargo on the export of gold with effect from Monday. The Cabinet which resigned was compelled to go out of office because the Minseito Party to which it belonged won its victory at the last parliamentary elections on a programme of drastic retrenchment in public expenditure, a "passive" policy in China, revision of tariffs and the return to the gold standard and it would have been a betrayal of a cardinal item of this programme to re-impose an embargo on the export of gold and thus practically go off the gold standard. But the world trade depression hit Japan as much as other countries and the financial policy of the last Cabinet created a feeling of opposition towards it on the part of Japanese industrialists. Its Manchurian policy too was not relished by Japanese High Finance and by the militarists. The continuance of the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods provided a convenient argument for the popular Press to denounce the Cabinet as weak and vacillating in dealing with the Chinese "menace" to Japanese rights in Manchuria.

Divisions arose in the Minseito Party over this question and the Cabinet was forced to resign. Its successor is not expected to be in office long because it cannot command the support of the Japanese Chamber where the Minseito Party has a comfortable majority. Mr. Inukai, the new Premier, is the head of a minority parliamentary group and his only chance of retaining power will be to secure a coalition majority. It is possible that he may depend upon the support of a section of the Minseito Party even to keep him in office, because the older men in the Party think that a policy of "pacifism" in regard to China may be carried too far and will welcome a coalition Cabinet. The probability is that with the return to Tokyo of Mr. Yoshizawa from Paris where he has been representing Japan at the League Council's discussions on the Manchurian situation and his being given the port-folio for Foreign Affairs, the Inukai Cabinet will make a bid for stable popular support by making a move to solve the Sino-Japanese question without the intervention of a third party. But an amicable solution becomes more difficult in view of the sudden resignation of Chiang-Kai-Shek from the presidentship of the Chinese Republic. Though determined to meet the Japanese military offensive in Manchuria by going to the front himself and launching a massive attack, he was still ready to wait patiently for the good results which the Geneva League's efforts to mediate were expected to produce. Probably the situation at Nanking will open the eyes of the new Japanese Government to the necessity of not permanently embittering Chinese feelings. It will secure stability in office by efforts to form a coalition Government by inviting representatives of the Extreme Right and the industrialists to join the Cabinet and continue in office because the Minseito Party would not think it good policy, even if it could at present, to turn it out in a time of "national crisis".

WOMEN'S CENTRAL CAMP.

The Hindustani Seva Dal deserves to be congratulated on having organised a Women's Central Camp in Bombay for training women volunteer instructors. The Camp is to be inaugurated to-day at 8 a.m. at Matunga by the Congress President and we are glad to learn that a large contingent of cadets has already arrived from U. P. Andhra, Utkal, the Punjab and Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, Delhi and the Central Provinces. Bombay contributes its own quota. Women volunteers have already achieved great things during the last campaign with little or no formal training except such as was improvised under the stress of necessity. But there is no doubt that volunteers, men or women, will be much more efficient if they are trained and disciplined in the right way. The opening of the Camp, which is largely the result of the recent tour of Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia Somji, marks a landmark in the history of the country. It is the herald of a New India, in which women will play the role of disciplined and efficient soldiers of freedom—freedom not merely from political bondage but also freedom from the shackles of caste, communalism, ignorance and 'purdah'. We trust the great expectations that are naturally roused by the opening of the Camp will be amply fulfilled.

Trifles

Speaking at the dinner given by Doctor Shafaat Ahmad Khan and other Muslims, Sir Samuel Hoare said: "Gentlemen, let me say this that though you may have found it (the "Holy of Holies" alias the India Office) empty of foresight and decision, you cannot say that you found it empty of friendship."

This effectively gives the lie direct to the suggestion that Sir Samuel has been blind to his own realities.

* * * *

According to our Anglo-Indian contemporary Mr. MacDonald will spend his holidays at his beloved Lossiemouth—and Mr. Baldwin in his beloved Worcestershire.

The third greatest statesman, Mr. Churchill has already begun knocking about his—beloved?—U. S. A.

* * * * *

I am sorry though for his injuries. Taking even the least serious view of the accident, it is obvious that the sight of Mr. Churchill, haranguing American audiences on such serious topics as the safety of India, with lacerated forehead and nose, would be extremely undignified. I do sincerely hope he will recover from his accident very soon.

No. I am afraid you are wrong there. His political ulceration cannot be cured even by Christian Science.

* * * * *

It is expected that the Muslim missionary society advocated by the Grand Mufti Congress at Jerusalem "will combat foreign missionary work amongst Muslims."

Good. And let's hope, for its own sake, that it doesn't interfere with foreign political work amonst Muslims.

* * * * *

Apropos of Japan's flight from the Gold Standard: Mr. H. P. Mody says that the expected has happened. It may be true.

But he need not necessarily expect the sequel also to happen. India is not Britain. And there are dumpings and dumpings.

NEWSPAPERS AND LAW OF DEFAMATION.

CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF A JOURNALIST.

(By S. G. WELINKAR).

III*.

The whole Law on the subject of defamation is codified in Sections 499 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code. Section 499 runs as follows:—

"Whoever by words, either spoken or intended to be read or by signs or by visible representations makes or publishes any imputations concerning any person intending to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm the reputation of such person is said, except in the cases hereinafter excepted, to defame that person."

CONNOTATIONS OF SECTION 499.

By explanation 4 of this section it is laid down that no imputation is said to harm a person's reputation unless that imputation directly or indirectly in the estimation of others lowers the moral or intellectual character of that person or lowers the character of that person in respect of his caste or of his calling or lowers the credit of that person or causes it to be believed that the body of the person is in a loathsome state or in a state generally considered disgraceful.

It may amount to defamation to impute anything to a deceased person if the imputation will harm the reputation of that person if living and is intended to be hurtful to the feelings of his family or other near relatives. (Explanation 1).

An imputation concerning a company or an association or collection of persons as such may amount to defamation. (Explanation 2).

An imputation in the form of an alternative may amount to defamation. (Explanation 3).

This is the whole Law of Defamation, but there are several exceptions to its application of which only those what may affect journalism will be pointed out here.

WHERE "PUBLIC GOOD" IS CONCERNED.

It is not defamation to impute anything which is true concerning any person if it be for the public good that the imputation should be made or published. Whether or not it is for the public good is a question of fact. (1st Exception).

It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of a public servant in the discharge of his public functions or respecting his character so far as his character appears in that conduct and no further. (2nd Exception).

It will be observed that a distinction is drawn between expressing an opinion respecting the conduct of a public servant and respecting his character. It should be also observed that this exception deals with expressions of opinions and the protection given by it is based on good faith.

WHAT IS 'GOOD FAITH.'

The existence of 'good faith' enters into various other exceptions to the general law dealing with defamation, and it will be convenient to state here what is 'good faith' under the Indian Penal Code.

Section 52 of the I.P.C. says: "Nothing is said to be done or believed in 'good faith' which is done or believed without due care and attention." It will be seen therefore, that due care and attention is the foundation on which the existence of 'good faith' rests. The question of good faith has to be considered not in the abstract but with reference to the position of the person accused and the circumstances under which he acted. The Law does not exact the same amount of care and attention from a coolie as it does from a journalist.

Logical infallibility is not required for the establishment of 'good faith.' Due care implies such care as is to be expected from a reasonable man on the occasion concerned.

Proceeding to deal with the exceptions, it is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of any person touching any public question and respecting his character so far as his character appears in that conduct and no further. (3rd Exception).

The principle underlying the exception will be seen from the illustration appended to it. Thus it is not defamation in A to express in 'good faith' any opinion whatever respecting Z's conduct in petitioning Government on a public question or in signing a requisition for a meeting on a public question, or in presiding at or attending such a meeting, etc.

It is not defamation to publish a substantially true report of the proceedings of a Court of Justice or of the result of any such proceedings. (4th Exception).

CRITICISM MUST BE BASED ON FACTS.

It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the merits of any case civil or criminal which has been decided by a Court of Justice or respecting the conduct of any person as a party, witness or agent in any such case, or respecting the character of such person as far as his character appears in that conduct and no further. (5th Exception).

In illustration of this may be stated that if A says: "I think Z's evidence in that trial is so contradictory that he must be stupid or dishonest." A is protected but if A says: "I do not believe what Z asserted at that trial because I know him to be a man without veracity." A is not protected. The distinction is quite clear. In the latter case A makes a statement of fact as regards Z's veracity, based on his private knowledge and draws a conclusion in regard to the evidence of Z at the trial. In the case in which A is protected, he draws an inference as regards Z's veracity, not from his own private previous knowledge but from the fact that Z gave contradictory answers. This illustration shows 'that facts are to be distinguished ' from comment or criticism.' as has been explained in the section dealing with the Civil Law on the subject. Comment or criticism must be based on facts. Facts are not to be assumed. They must be substantially true in order to give protection to the comment.

It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion respecting the merits of any performance which its author has submitted to the judgment of the public or respecting the character of the author so far as his character appears in such performance and no further. A performance may be submitted to the judgment of the public expressly or by acts on the part of the author which implies such submission to the judgment of the public. (6th Exception).

Therefore, a person who publishes a book or makes a speech in

(Continued on page 8)

*Previous articles appeared on the 8th and 10th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

A "Royalist" Pronouncement.

A fuller account of the report presented by Mr. Brasher, President of the Calcutta "Royalists", reveals both their satisfaction at the work done so far and their inner mind as regards the future. The "Royalists" who were born without any intention of fumbling with politics have discovered, now that they can walk on their legs, themselves forced by circumstances to tumble over it. They have played, said the President, their part in "forcing the Government of Bengal to a realisation of their primary duties." Their happiness is unquestionably justifiable.

Letting Out Two Cats.

But they go further. It may be due to sophistication or deliberate revolt against hypocrisy. But the Royalists have certainly revealed things. They have granted a certificate to the "Government at Home," and declared the conditions under which these masters of ours are prepared to consent to some constitutional advance. What is more interesting is that the Bernampore Conference has provoked them into a complete, if ill-advised, betrayal. Mr. Basher "declared that the Congress must now be crushed once for all, and that the tragic mistakes of the last year must not be repeated." They make no secret of it. The Congress is on their brain because it seeks India's freedom. And they may well congratulate themselves on "forcing the Government of Bengal to a realisation of their primary duties" that consist in trying to crush the legitimate non-violent activities of the people of Bengal in the name of fight against terrorism. Congress cannot be crushed by the whole gang of Brashers and those whom they are desperately trying to net in as their allies. But the country must appreciate the undoubted, if insolent, straightforwardness of these Royalists—although it will embarrass Government rather deeply.

Satyagraha At Ramkund.

While it is regrettable that certain Sanatanists of Nasik are opposed to the claim of the local "untouchables" to bathe in the Ramkund, a sacred spot in the river Godavari, it is very encouraging to learn that the untouchables themselves are determined to assert their right even through Satyagraha. Indeed, the Satyagraha at Ramkund has already begun and we cannot imagine its ending except as a triumph. Already a number of enlightened Hindu leaders of Nasik are said to have been much impressed by the earnestness of the untouchables and to have distributed leaflets throughout the city appealing to all the Hindus to give equal rights to the untouchables in the temples and at other sacred Hindu places like the Ramkund. The caste Hindus' organised agitation in favour of the "untouchables" is a significant move and one in the right direction. The agitation should grow in volume and intensity till it ends in triumph.

Binny Mill Shooting.

Some startling disclosures have been made by the recently published report of the non-official Committee, appointed to enquire into the Binny Mill shooting tragedy at Bangalore in July last, as a result of which four men died and many were injured. The Committee states that the police fired on the workmen "on their own initiative" without sufficient justification or warning, that the firing was "at random," "not aimed at the lower limb of the body," and that the police indiscriminately used lathis even on women and children. After the avoidable loss of life and serious injury, it is only poor amend that the higher authorities can now make by giving relief to the bereaved families and to the injured and by bringing all responsible to book. It is to be hoped that the Government would do at least that.

INDIA'S WOMANHOOD TO THE FORE

Cadets From All Provinces Join Central Training Camp.

BEGINNING OF NEW ERA

Symbol Of Urge For Efficient National Service

Extraordinary interest is attached to the opening of the Women's Central Training Camp to-day (Tuesday) in political circles in Bombay. The tremendous rousing of the national consciousness in the women of India during the last year's national struggle for freedom; the revolt against antiquated and meaningless customs and conventions and the urge to take their due share in the making of the greater India had brought into the political arena a hitherto latent energy whose potentialities were demonstrated last year. This new energy has got to be conserved and directed for sustained and disciplinary action. The Women's Central Training Camp which the President of the Indian National Congress opens is an earnest move in this direction and as such is acclaimed by all.

The Camp is situate at Matunga and is a commodious bungalow. The spacious compound has a scientific lay out, with an open face where the cadets will have their training. A huge flag-mast has been erected and with the hoisting of the national Flag at 8 a.m. to-day (Tuesday) the camp will be declared open.

The present camp will train about fifty cadets representing almost all the provinces in India and the formation of "dasthas," (batches) has been so done as to facilitate interprovincial associations and union. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Miss Safia Somji, and other prominent Congressmen visited the camp on Monday evening. About forty cadets have already arrived and are lodged in the camp. It is remarkable that almost all provinces are represented, and that is a tribute to the success of the propaganda tour of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Organiser of the Women's Section of the Hindustani Seva Dal, and her Secretary, Miss Safia Somji, Officer-in-charge of the Bombay Branch.

SEVA DAL.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:—

"I have come to Bombay specially to be present at the opening ceremony of the Seva Dal Central Women's Volunteer Camp by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It is in the fitness of things that this camp should be opened by the President of the Congress.

The camp will train a number of our sisters from the various provinces, but it is something more than a mere training ground for a few.

It is the symbol of the urge for efficient national service which the women of India have felt and to which they gave splendid expression in the last campaign.

I wish the camp every success."

MR. K. F. NARIMAN.

Mr. K. F. Nariman made the following statement to the "Chronicle."

"I, as the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, feel proud that the City of Bombay has been selected for this All-India important Central Congress institution.

I take it as a mark of appreciation for the wonderful response that the city gave during the last struggle and special recognition of the glorious achievement of the brave sisters of the City.

At the same time this honour and privilege also imposes a grave responsibility on those who have undertaken to make it a success.

We always unhesitatingly accept such responsibilities because we can always rely upon the willing co-operation and assistance of all classes of the citizens of this cosmopolitan city, and particularly of the various trading and merchant associations of Bombay which have made it famous not only for its political action, but also for its generous hospitality.

The importance of a Central Organisation of this discription cannot be over-stated; and particularly when this non-violent struggle has opened a new sphere of activities for the women of the country, it is essential that organisations should be set up whereby women workers of all provinces could be brought together and thus create a spirit of comradeship and association among them, resulting in unified, consolidated, concerted action.

We wish this venture every success and we hope the various cadets after receiving training here will impart in their turn similar training in their provinces so as to convert the whole country into a vast Seva Dal Camp."

DR HARDIKAR.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Organising Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal, expressed himself as under:

"If nothing else has been done by the Hindustani Seva Dal during its existence of eight years, it has, at least, succeeded in impressing upon the nation the importance and necessity of disciplined and efficient service for the nation.

The Women's Central Camp now being started by the Dal is meant to create a nucleus of selfless workers who will carry on the work and discipline and train not only the womanhood of India, but also its future generation.

I can say with confidence that this camp will revolutionise the volunteer movement of Hindustan and will thus mark the beginning of a new era in the history of the country."

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL.

President of the Congress who performs the opening ceremony of the Women's Central Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal to-day at Matunga.

ADVANCE SEVA DAL.

Mrs. Kamaladevi At Vile Parle

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Dec. 13.

Inspite of rain residents of Vile Parle mustered in good numbers to listen to the message of Hindustani Seva Dal. The meeting was arranged under the auspices of Congress Committee Youth League and Vile Parle Mahila Mandal. Mrs. Kamaladevi, addressing, said that the Seva Dal justified its existence during the last Civil Disobedience movement. But it had come into greater prominence since Congress made it its own organisation. Congress had also made one notable addition and that was the creation of Women's branch of Seva Dal. The Central Board of Hindustani Seva Dal had decided to start the training camps in various places with a view to train women for national service in disciplined manner. During their tour in India, the response given by women was encouraging and there was a sure sign that women were ready to take up their place in the re-organisation and reconstruction and show to the world that India was ready to win freedom. No doubt they have already shown their potentialities during the last year struggle by courting arrests and imprisonments and facing lathi-charges in numbers. But their future activities would be and must be directed in the organised and disciplined manner. And the Seva Dal undertook to give them that training. They had decided to make a beginning by starting a Central Training Camp for instruction at Matunga where women from different part of India would come to take their training. These sisters would in their turn give training to many more and thus create a large Dal of women volunteers for national services The training camp did not contemplate to give only physical training. The idea was to train women to do any sort of work that confronted them and, therefore, literary course also was arranged dealing the historical and political development of India, its aspiration and needs.

Miss Safia gave impressions of her tour in India and exhorted women to join the camp immediately before it was too late. She promised her sisters that the camp would be most interesting and those who did not join would regret their hesitancy.

Miss Dhumatkar asked the audience to subscribe to the new magazine of the Seva Dal "The Volunteer". She explained the need of such a magazine.

Dr Hardikar spoke for nearly an hour and removed many of the misconceptions of the Dal. Seva Dal was and is working on the lines of non-violence and truth, the path that Mahatmaji had laid out for the nation. The idea of the Seva Dal is to create a "Shanti Sainya" for the national service. The Nation was already wide awake to its sense of responsibility. The situation in the country is such that every one should be ready for any emergency. As soon as Mahatmaji arrived, he would review the situation and announce his prescription. And before that time the Seva Dal wanted to present to him a definite number of trained disciplined workers and volunteers to obey his commands. The youths would not fall back in their duty to the motherland but should join the Dal and make it a success.

Burma R. T. C. Walk-Out

PROTEST AGAINST PEEL'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Chit Hlaing, Tharrawaddy Pu and Tun Aung Gyaw withdrew for the day from Burma Round Table Conference to-day as a protest against Lord Peel's statement made on 11th December. They announced that it was impossible for them actively to participate in further deliberations though they would attend sittings after to-day. —Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST PEEL'S STATEMENT

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Burmese Nationalist Delegates took a lesson out of the R.T. C. book leaf and became wise by waking up in time to declare that the British Government's intentions amount merely to words and phrases and they are bent upon doing exactly what was in the interest of Britain and not in the interest of the people of Burma.

The declaration came from Uchithlang on behalf of himself and two other colleagues, Tharawady Upu and Utinaung Gywa as reported earlier, registered their protest over the Government's treatment of the Burman delegates in not laying down all their cards on the table on the issue of separation.

Lord Peel became most uncomfortable when the leader of the Burmans representative of the advanced political thought pointedly told him that it was not right to "regard our joint demand for full responsible Government on lines of Dominion Constitution with safeguards for minorities as being couched in general phrases which often disclose concealed contradictions and lead to misunderstanding. One cannot but be struck by the fact that what you propose to brush aside as vague generalities are just the phrases in which the Premier has thought it proper to announce his statement of policy regarding India."

Then he pointed out to the British Government that the policy of Sepparation was already settled behind their back and as such they could not allow themselves to follow blindly in the alley that was cleverly prepared for them as was done in the case of the Indian Conference.

It is understood that two more delegates are joining in the protest by following their example of walking out of the Conference for the day.

PANDIT MALAVIYA IN PARIS

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Paris.—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here yesterday evening. He will be received this afternoon by the Indian Association in Paris and to-morrow by the Rector and authorities of the Paris University. He will be staying in Paris for three days after which he will proceed to Berlin and Rome before sailing for India.—Reuter.

TORY-COMMUNALIST MUTUAL ADMIRATION

We Have Remained Very Good Friends, Says Sir Samuel Hoare

SOME POSTPRANDIAL ORATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.
(By Air Mail).

A dinner was given by Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan to Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, on November 19.

H. H. the Aga Khan proposing the health of Sir Samuel Hoare said: "Since we have come into direct relations with him as Secretary of State for India, I think everyone of us has found in him a straightforward, open English statesman and gentleman; one with whom even disagreement can in no way minimise one's esteem and admiration."

HOARE'S THANKS.

Sir Samuel Hoare replying to the toast and thanking for the same said: "When a short time ago I succeeded Mr. Wedgwood Benn as Secretary of State for India, I had many grave apprehensions in my mind, not the least as to how I should ever get through the Round Table Conference without having my shortcomings made apparent to the whole world. So long as the Secretary of State remains a mysterious person about whom nobody knows much and on whose head everybody can rain all the abuse they desire, things may go very well, but when this mysterious personage comes to be exposed when day after day, week after week, he rubs shoulders with all the very distinguished representatives of India, then there is a grave fear that the depths of his ignorance may be exposed.

PLEDGE OF FRIENDSHIP.

I always remember, and I always keep in mind the experience that the Emperor Titus had when he first occupied the city of Jerusalem. He penetrated the Holy of Holies, and he found it was empty. I wonder whether you coming over sixthousand miles, entering day by day the India Office, seeing hour by hour the Secretary of State at the Conference, may go back with the same idea, that even this Holy of Holies is empty. Gentlemen, let me say this that though you may have found it empty of foresight and decision, you cannot say that you found it empty of friendship.

ISLAM AND EMPIRE.

Whatever the future may bring to me in politics, however long or short the period may be that I occupy my present office, I can say I shall always look back with pleasure to this present period of my life and to the many friendships that I have been privileged to make with Indians in these last few weeks, not least among the Muslims. During centuries past the paths of Islam and the British Empire have crossed; century after century we have been brought into close contact with each other. We have very often carried these difficulties to the sword. But upon the whole, looking back over this long period of many centuries, I think I may say without fear of contradiction that we have understood each other very well and in spite of mistakes, it may be on both sides, we have remained very good friends.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

Gentlemen, I have said enough to show that there is no reason so far as I see that any threatening clouds that may have existed in the past between the British Empire and Islam exist now. I look to you, the representatives of the Moslem world in India to play an invaluable part in the new India which is to come. I pray that communal differences that may at present hold up so much of the progress that we wish to see in India, may be once and for all removed. Of one thing, I am certain, whatever may be the changes in store, we and the Muslim world have so much in common that we shall always remain friends, and with all your great history behind you you will play a great part in the hostory of India."—Reuter.

BENGAL TERROR IN UNITED PROVINCES

(Continued from page 1).

son dissuading any person from enlisting in military or police service.

COLLECTIVE FINE.

Provision for the imposition of a collective fine on the inhabitants of turbulent areas is made on the lines of the Chittagong Ordinance.

Punishment extending to six months is prescribed for those who disseminate the contents of proscribed documents.

An important clause in the Ordinance provides that wherever a Court has fined a person under sixteen years of age for an offence under this Ordinance or for the promotion of a movement prejudicial to the public safety o peace, the Court may direct that the parent or guardian shall pay the fine and failing to pay such fine, the parent or guardian may undergo imprisonment provided that no such order shall be made unless the parent or guardian had an opportunity to appear before a Court and be heard.

SUSPECTS.

Chapter Three of the Ordinance provided that delegation of the powers of Local Government in respect of the control of suspected persons and power to take possession of buildings shall not exercised by a Magistrate below the rank of District Magistrate. This Chapter of the Ordinance amends the Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 and penali "any matter which instigates expressly or by implication any person or class of persons not to pay or to defer payment of any liability which has been declared by Notification under Section 3 of this Ordinance to be notified liability in any area of the United Provinces. —A. P.

RIGHTS OF DEFENSIVE SATYAGRAHA

(Continued from page 1.)

contempt of authority, sewing the dissension between landlords and tenants and generally carrying out the programme laid down on the 10th March. Mr. Gandhi was informed by Government that it proposed to take measures under the ordinary law to deal with the situation and that if these were inadequate, special measures might be necessary to meet developments. The gravity of the situation was explained to Mr. Gandhi who nevertheless issued a manifesto, whose chief mischief, in the words of the Government statement, lay in the assumption that the Congress was an authority competent to decide what rents should not be paid and also to adjudicate disputes between landlords and tenants and to receive complaints against landlords.

EXPROPRIATION.

The statement further points out that in his speech in June Pandit Jawaharlal represented that Government had sought terms of peace from Congress and his objective included the total expropriation of landlords. This was followed by a Congress report in September on the agrarian situation, the tendency of which was to create bad blood between tenants and landlords and impugn the motives and actions of Government and its officers. As against this the Local Government feels that it can justly claim to have exercised the utmost patience. It did its best to relieve the cultivators of their burden and did not hesitate to impair its own financial position by granting large remissions totalling 115 lakhs.

GOVT. RESTRAINT.

It is also pointed out that out of the cultivated area of 35 million acres, tenants were ejected from only a about half per cent of the area. Government exercised every restraint in instituting criminal proceedings against persons fostering a movement fraught with the gravest danger to peace in rural areas. Government officials and landlords have been subjected to a deliberate campaign of vilification accompanied by the most revolting and obscene charges published on the flimsiest evidence. Finally the U. P. Governments statement quotes a letter dated 21st October from the President of Provincial Congress Committee to all District and Town Committees stating that the "agrarian situation has come to our rescue of which we should take the full advantage. I am sure that if we stir it a bit, the entire tenantry of the Province of every community, would come within our fold."

TO COMBAT MOVEMENT.

Government points out that the recent resolutions of the Provincial Committee, authorising five districts to undertake a no-rent campaign has been followed by overt action to give effect to the Congress policy, whilst it has been publicly announced that local committees are only awaiting sanction to take similar action. Concluding, the statement says: "It is clear that Government must now take all necessary measures to combat this campaign and it has no doubt that public opinion will agree that the responsibility for all consequences lies with the Congress and its adherents."

The statement also refers to a circular issued in October by Mr. Sunderlal, a Congressman, in which a scheme was adumbrated for a parallel Government in Bara Banki District and among the duties of the Panchayat to be set up under the scheme is the following. "All should try and turn their women into leaders so that when the men are arrested in the next war, the women may become the leaders. The English will not arrest women. In this way increase the power of the Congress.—A. P.

CITY NOTES

WHAT ABOUT YENS?

[BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.]

The Japanese banks have been more or less at a standstill to-day. The London cross-rate which is the basis of their transactions has shown a decline from parity value which is disturbing their equanimity. On Friday the London-New York rate was 3.32 and the London-Japan rate was 36½d. The former improved to 3.39 on Saturday which should have brought the Japanese rate down to 35½d. but the rate of 34-3/4d. received this morning shows a depreciation in yen of nearly 2½ per cent. Even apart from this, there was the uncertainty as to what would be the financial policy of the new Japanese Government.

No doubt, an embargo on gold export does not mean a departure from the gold standard, but the stability of the currency is adversely affected by the breakaway from the fundamental test of the gold standard which is that the Central Bank should be prepared to buy and sell gold at certain fixed rates without limit. The embargo on gold exports is to that extent a departure from the gold standard and the Japanese banks here are waiting to know what the world is going to think of it.

There was an official selling rate quoted to-day for yens at 175 rupees per 100 yens but this was nominal. The banks were unwilling to take up even temporary positions but some inward bills have matured to-day and the banks must quote a rate at which they can be met by the drawees. These bills are not usually in large volume and the banks feel safe in quoting for them without any cover through buying bills. No rate, however, was quoted for these later though they were some offerings from exporters. No forward business could be done under the circumstances and there was thus a virtual moratorium to-day in the yen market in Bombay.

STERLING RATE AND GOLD.

There has been a substantial rise in the London-New York cross-rate and the gold market here reacted to it. From Saturday's opening rate of Rs. 30-1-0 per tola, there was a drop to Rs. 29-2 per tola on opening of business on Monday and the bearish feeling in the market has sent down the rate to Rs. 28-8-0 though it rallied to Rs. 28-15-0 towards evening. What I expected about the sagging influence of the heavy stocks of gold will be seen in operation now. We have about five lakhs of tolas and arrivals from up-country amount to one lakh of tolas per day. Last time, about the 4th December, when the cross-rate was 3.37 the gold rate was Rs. 29-15 or one rupee more than it is to-day. The psychological factor has, in the meantime, turned a buoyant bullish market into a despondent bearish one. But, even at these low rates, buyers are rather scarce as last week's late shipments have not yet been paid for and ready funds are not available. At this rate, there ought to develop a premium on forward gold. Monday's opening rate of 3.46 should warn operators of this possible change.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

India is forced to have Imperial Preference even to the extent of asking for South African goods, a country where our countrymen are treated in a humiliating manner. But South Africa tells Britain that she cannot expect that sort of thing from her, whether or not Britain agrees to observe the Preference rule. The rebellious daughter tells the errant mother that she will not tolerate her running away from the gold standard. A tax is now to be levied on goods from countries with depreciated currencies and this brackets Britain along with Canada, Australia, Argentina and the Scandinavian Union of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. What a strange company to be in!

EASILY CONTENTED.

Lancashire, like the Round Table-wallahs is prepared to be satisfied with small things. The British Government expressed its satisfaction over a slight increase in the imports of piece-goods into India in September and quotes a decline from Rs. 1,610 lakhs in five months of 1929 and Rs. 935 lakhs in 1930 to Rs. 406 lakhs and finds reason to be glad that it is not much worse. The figures for seven months for the same period ought to be more satisfactory by these standards. Rs. 2,168 lakhs for 1929 became Rs. 1,083 lakhs in 1930 and the figure came to Rs. 542 lakhs in 1931. When a man is starving he wants to go into ecstacies that he is not asked to feast others at the same time.

But the official comments on the situation are illuminating. "It is to be hoped that the United Kingdom manufacturer by reason of this advantage in exchange, will take every opportunity to secure an increased proportion of the trade visible." Let them hope, but let them also recognise that the final voice in the matter rests with the Indian buyer and not with the British and foreign manufacturers.

A SOUND REMEDY.

Debtor:—I cannot sleep for the thought of the money I owe you.

Creditor:—I will help you. Why did you not tell me before?

Debtor:—Ah! What a good man you are.

Creditor:—Oh! I do not know that. I would suggest that you take a sleeping draught.

MAKING ROOM FOR POLITICALS?

Emptying Jail Continues In Bengal

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

About 85 ordinary convicts are reported to have been released from Comilla jail before the expiry of their terms. Also, it is reported, another batch of convicts will soon be released.

A Calcutta mess has been raided by police for the second time on Saturday and the search lasted four hours when most members were out. No arrest was made but many trunks, suit-cases etc. are alleged to have been broken open and contents damaged.

SWAMI JNANANDA ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Swami Jnanananda, a prominent Congress worker, President of the Dacca Chatra Sangha and founder of the Purulia Shakti Math, has been arrested under Section 124-A, I.P.C.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Dec. 14.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.00
To-day's Opening Rate	6.01
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	5.99
Difference	—.01
Broach Expectation	190

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool Dec. 14.	
Previous Closing Rate	4.86
To-day's Opening Rate	4.77
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	4.73
Difference	-.13

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 14.	
Silver Ready	19 13/16
Lower	1/4
Silver Forward	20
Lower	1/4
India sold	

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Dec. 14.			
Spot	62	14	0
Magsar	62	12	0
Posh	63	2	0
Gold	29	0	0

HELLS ANGELS

Raw Cotton Situation.

FOLLY TO DECLARE NOW THE VALUE OF STERLING.

Cotton Sales To China Settled To The Detriment Of India.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following cotton market report in which they favour sales here against purchases in Liverpool with possibly more sold than bought:—

NEW YORK.

		May.
4-12-31	...	6.40
11-12-31	...	6.44
		+.04

LIVERPOOL.

		May.
5th	...	4.84
12th	...	4.95
		+.11

BOMBAY.

		Broach A/May.
5th	...	Rs. 193
12th	...	Rs. 194
		+Re. 1

The principles of mass production it would seem now apply even to the making of history, for the week just concluding has seen a succession of events full of interest. At random we pick on the Reichsbank's reduction of its discount rate from 8 per cent. to 7 per cent. That is not without its humour. With reconstructed railways, reconstructed roads, immense power schemes and a host of other highly developed but essentially immovable assets built up largely on foreign money Germany settles down comfortably attached to gold in a manner which is still to us a profound mystery, and, coincident with a refusal to meet liabilities calmly announces a reduction in her discount rate. The heavens do not open nor do her power plants spontaneously combust. Reuter does not even interview Monsieur Laval, unless maybe his remarks on the subject were not considered by him suitable for publication. None of these things react on her within immediate and fiery fury. No, she announces a reduction in her gold reserve to 12 per cent., reduces her Bank rate and there are still twenty-four hours in a day. We admire the courage of whoever may be her guiding genius in finance.

U. S. A. BUDGET.

Secondly we turn to President Hoover's budget statement to Congress wherein he anticipated that without increased taxation the United States would in three years have amassed a deficit of Dol. 4,442,000 and even with increased taxation will be compelled to increase the public debt by Dol. 1,320,000,000 by 1st July 1932. That, if one might borrow an americanism suitable to the purpose, is "big business" and not very successful business; in fact more fruits of a policy of commodity defiation following a period of profitless prosperity during which millions of most things were manufactured but not sold at more than cost.

CORRECT SUSPICION.

Finally may we conclude this brief comment on the broad issue in its financial aspect with a modest agreement with Mr. MacDonald when he declared that "it would be madness and folly to declare now what the value of Sterling would be permanently" in view of "the conditions affecting Sterling and without a settlement of International circumstances controlling the value of Sterling." We stated last week that we have no views as to the probable course of the cross rate in the immediate future and added that we suspected we were not alone in that negative state. Our suspicion would appear to have been correct.

IMPOSSIBLE TO SELL.

The comparative tranquillity of cotton in America has been offset by an excess of excitement in India. Shipment commitments for the near future, small as they were, were larger than the supply of cotton available either in Bombay or upcountry, and in consequence the Oomra December/January contract went to a premium of Rs. 3 on Broach and Bengal December/January came to within Rs. 10 of Broach. The basis of cotton upcountry increased and arrivals decreased. Well, there is an animal well known to zoologists which likes carrots. It will follow a carrot held in front of its nose for a considerable distance, but if the distance is too great it will stop by the wayside and eat grass. Upcountry markets in their zeal forgot that there was an alternative and profit in Americans and a fairly considerable quantity of Indian cotton sales China were settled to the detriment of India and the benefit of America. From that point the Bombay market reacted and Oomra is now Rs. 6 and Bengal Rs. 27 under Broach. It may still be some time before upcountry markets realise the significance of the present break, but as we point out each week it is impossible to sell Indian cotton in International markets at or above the price of American cotton. There are some purposes for which Indian cotton is essential but under no circumstances do those purposes represent a demand which can be a price-controlling factor in the ultimate sense.

CONSIDERABLE EXAGGERATION

It has been said that the probable decrease in shipments to the Far East will only offset the decrease in the Indian export crop, but with that we disagree. In the first place we are of the opinion that there has been fairly considerable exaggeration in the reports of crop damage in the Oomra districts. There has been serious damage but not the damage which the present smallness of arrivals might lead one to believe. The crop is very late and India, with no organisation for the purpose, can hold cotton more successfully than America or any other country in the world. Secondly, the news of the resignation of the Cabinet in Japan is of the utmost significance. The late Cabinet strongly supported measures helpful to the retention of the Gold Standard and the significance of its resignation has been reflected in a 23 per cent. advance in Sampin quotations in Osaka and considerable selling in the Bombay market. Isolated as she is in the Far East the retention of the Gold Standard in Japan must inevitably lead to steadily shrinking exports and in our opinion the placing of an embargo on the export of gold is imminent. Even with the advantage of high purchasing power currency Japan cannot pay Indian prices. Divorcement from gold would mean the complete cessation of interest in Indian cotton and to a lesser extent American cotton until such time as the stimulus of increased exports necessitates renewed buying of raw material. Whether activity will then be directed towards Indians or Americans will depend entirely on the relative costs and spinning values of the two styles of cotton.

Meanwhile, spinners in Japan will probably continue to take as much American cotton as possible before the relationship of Yen to Dollars is unset, and we favour sales here against purchases in Liverpool with possibly more sold than bought, in anticipation of further developments in the Far East.

HELLS ANGELS

NERVES OF IRON.

IRON is the life of the blood and the blood is the life of the body. Red Rich blood feeds the nerves, poor anaemic blood starves them. It is not without reason that "a man of iron Nerve" means, all over the world, a man of courage, brains, vitality and endurance. Lack of Iron in the blood leads to weakness, timidity, loss of energy and instability of character. Weak blood cannot feed the nerves and we succumb readily to diseases both physical and mental.

The remedy for nervous weakness, loss of memory, poor circulation, lassitude and all troubles arising from malnutrition of the blood is a course of IRON JELLOIDS.

Whenever the first symptoms appear.

They give the blood Iron in the form in which it is most readily absorbed into the system Iron Jelloids are made in four varieties No 1 for children.

No. 2 for ladies.

No. 2A special for men only and

No 3 Extra Strong.

They are sold by all high class chemists, at Re. 1/- for a trial bottle lasting 14 days and Rs. 2/12/- for a full size bottle of 40 days' supply.

Ask your chemists for IRON JELLOIDS

B. C.

GLANCY COMMISSION AND AHRAR PARTY.

Sir Fazli's Attempts To Secure Co-operation.

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

"Millat," a Muslim Vernacular daily publishes a report that at the instance of Khwaja Hassan Nizami, a well-known Muslim Peer, a meeting between M. Mutti Kifayatullah and Maulana Ahmad Sayed, local leaders of the Ahrar Party and Sir Fazli Hussain was held at the latter's residence. The paper says that Sir Fazli Hussain asked the Ahrar leaders to call off agitation and co-operate with the Glancy Commission.

The Ahrar leaders on the other hand insisted that so long as their colleagues were in jail, they could not discuss any question of settlement. Ultimately, the paper understands, Sir Fazli Hussain promised to write to the Punjab Government to have 9 representatives of the Ahrar Party, now undergoing imprisonment temporarily transferred to one jail, where six representatives of the party could go and discuss matters with a view to arrive at a settlement.

Before the meeting dispersed the local Ahrar leaders gave the names of their imprisoned colleagues whom they wanted to consult.

E. ARABIAN SEA DEPRESSION MOVES NORTH.

General Rain In Malabar, And Bombay Deccan.

POONA, Dec. 14.

Yesterday's depression in the East Arabian Sea has probably intensified into a storm of small core, which is centred at 8 hours with a degree of latitude 15 deg. north, longitude 72 deg. each. It is likely to move north or north-eastwards. There has been nearly general rain in Malabar, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and local rain in South-east Madras and West Central India, with a few falls in the West Central Provinces, Gujarat, Mysore and Tennasserim.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one and a-half inches; Victoria Point 1|2; Indore 1|4; Cuddalore 4; Karwar 2; Pamban and Kodaikanal 1-1|2 each; Miraj, Mangalore and Palamcottah 3|4 each; Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Calicut, Cochin and Vellore 1|2 each and Marmagao, Malegaon, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Gadag, Chitaldroog and Negapatam 1|4 each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Konkan and North Deccan and extend in the central parts of the country and Gujarat. Scattered falls of rain will also continue in the Madras Presidency and Mysore.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Konkan during the next 36 hours.—A.P.

AMALGAMATION OF TWO UNIONS.

KALYAN RAILWAYMEN'S MEETING.

(From A Correspondent).

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union Kalyan Branch, a largely attended meeting of the Railway workers was held at Kalyan near D Cabin on Dec. 9. Sjt. G. K. Phadke of Kalyan presided. A resolution supporting the amalgamation of the Railwaymen's Union and the Staff Union was unanimously passed.

Comrade D. L. Pathak who had been to Delhi for meeting of the Railway Board with the Railway Federation while speaking on the decision of the meeting at Delhi said that although the Railway Board reduced retrenchment of 905 men of Matunga Workshop to 140, and postponement of 650 line staff till the end of January, the axe of wage cut is still hanging. The Court of Inquiry's decision will be out by the end of this month, when the Federation is also to decide the further line of action.

The speaker exhorted the audience to be prepared in case the Federation decides to bring the resolution of a General Strike, already passed, in action.

The President in conclusion impressed on the audience the necessity of one Union on each Railway, and said that only the strongest organization will lead the workers to success.

Kingsford Smith Lands At Lyons

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Lyons.—Airman Kingsford Smith, who left Rome at 8 this morning and landed at 12-55 p.m. here, has wirelessed to the Croydon aerodrome stating that he is not proceeding to-day.—Reuter.

"ARMY PREPARED FOR ANY EVENTUALITY."

Meaning Of Flag Marches In India.

The following telegram from Reuter's Bombay correspondent appears in the London "Daily Mail," under the caption "The Army Ready.":—

Poona, Bombay, Tuesday.

The British flag, carried by British and Indian regiments, is penetrating into parts of India where it has not been seen for many years and where the Congress tricolour was particularly prominent during the civil disobedience campaign last year.

Troops of the Southern Command from Poona have been sent by train to outlying districts and have marched back, camping at halting places for two or three days. While at rest they have engaged in wrestling, the favourite Indian sport, and other pastimes, and have drawn enthusiastic crowds. Ten thousand people of one town which figured importantly in the civil disobedience news last year turned out to welcome the British troops.

Armoured car columns have been engaged on the same mission and aeroplanes have been flying low over former disaffected areas, dropping messages of greetings from the British Army and Royal Air Force.

All this is part of a plan to combine active service training on a big scale with a demonstration to India that the British Army is prepared for any eventuality.—Reuter.

NEWSPAPERS AND LAW OF DEFAMATION.

(Continued from page 6)

public, an actor or a singer who appears on a public stage submit their acts to the judgment of the public. Here again, it is necessary to bear in mind that adverse reflections on the character of a person, must be based on his public performance only. It is permissible, therefore, to state that Z's book is foolish, Z must be a weak man or that Z's book is indecent, Z must be a man of impure mind. Be it, however, noted here that it has to be true that Z's book is foolish or Z's book is indecent.

It is not permissible however to state "I am not surprised that Z's book is foolish and indecent for he is a weak man and a libertine."

ESSENCE OF THE OFFENCE.

These are all the exceptions which affect journalism. It will be observed that the essence of the offence of defamation, is the intention to harm or the knowledge that the publication of the imputation will harm or the reason to believe that such publication of the imputation will harm the reputation of a person. It is not necessary that any harm should be actually caused. (Alex. Pimento 1920, XXII, Bombay Law Reporter, 1224).

DISTINCTION BETWEEN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY.

There is a distinction to be drawn between the civil liability and criminal liability of a journalist in making imputations, defamatory of a fictitious person such as "Arteinus Jones" the person who was the plaintiff in the case of "E. Hulton" mentioned in a previous article. If the very existence of the person believed to be fictitious was unknown to the author or publisher of the defamation neither of them could be said to possess the knowledge or intention required in Section 499 of the I.P.C.

Whereas, in a civil suit, the truth of the imputations complained of is a complete defence, it is not so in a criminal prosecution. The first exception requires not only that the imputation should be proved to be true, but also that it should be for the public good that it should be made or published. Public good is the good of the public generally or a section thereof as distinguished from the good of an individual. It has been held that though an imputation is true and made for the public good, yet on considering the manner of that publication, viz: that it was made in a newspaper, that particular publication is not for the public good and is, therefore, not privileged. (Janardan Damodar Dikshit, I.L.R. 19, Bombay 703). It has been repeatedly pointed out that the discharge of journalistic duties does not justify the publication of all sorts of rumours, of injustice and oppression without proper inquiry into their truth. (Government Advocate, Bihar vs. Gopa Bandhu Das, 1922 I Patna 414).

Repetition of rumours, however prevalent, is not an excuse. On the contrary, every repetition of a rumour helps to give a wider circulation to it.

In publishing reports of proceedings of Courts of Justice, care must be taken to confine them to what actually takes place in Court. Prefacing a report does not come within the protection given to the publication of fairly accurate reports of the proceedings in a Court of Justice.

FAIR COMMENT.

As to what is fair comment, the remarks of Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls, in the case of Merivale vs. Carson (XX 2 B.D. 275) should be borne in mind. He says: "What is the meaning of a fair comment? I think the meaning is this: Is the article in the opinion of the Jury beyond that which any fair man, however prejudiced or however strong his opinion may be, would say of the work in question? Every latitude must be given to opinion and to prejudice, and then an ordinary set of men with ordinary judgment must say whether any fair man would have made such a comment on the work. It is very easy to say what would be clearly beyond that limit: if, for instance, the writer attacked the private character of the author. But it is much more difficult to say what is within that limit: that must depend upon the circumstances of the particular case..... Mere exaggeration or even gross exaggeration would not make the comment unfair. However wrong the opinion expressed may be in point of truth or however prejudiced the writer, it may still be within the prescribed limit."

LORD SHAW'S WARNING.

And finally even at the risk of repetition the words of Lord Shaw in the well-known case of Channing Arnold of the "Burma Critic" of Rangoon may be quoted again.

"The freedom of the journalist is the ordinary part of the freedom of the subject and to whatever lengths the subject in general may go so also may the journalist, but apart from the Statute Law his privilege is no other and no higher." In other words whether civilly or criminally there is not one law for the journalist and another for the public.

My labour in writing these articles will have been more than amply rewarded if journalists in India take heed of the principles that have been stated and remove from journalism the taunt one often hears that "it thrives on scandalmongering."

MAN-EATING PANTHER KILLED.

Morocco Rid Of Great Terror.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Rabat (Morocco). A huge man-eating panther which had terrorised shepherds and travellers, was killed by natives after a thrilling hunt. The beast which had killed a shepherd, wrought havoc among flocks of sheep and several times attacked convoys of mules, was found to weigh over two hundredweights, and measured over ten feet from nose to tip of tail.

"DECREASE LAND REVENUE"

Bhor State Agriculturists' Demand

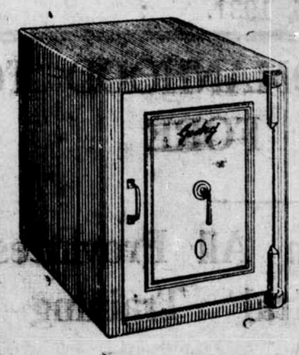
(From A Correspondent).

POONA, Dec. 12.

At a meeting of Bhor State agriculturists held lately at the village Kule in Pavan Maval Taluka, with Mr. K. S. Gupte of Poona in the chair, a resolution was passed requesting the Chief Saheb of Bhor to bring the rate of land revenue assessment on a par with that prevalent in the neigtbouring villages in the British territory.

Speakers addressing the meeting pointed out that the assessment in Bhor State, which was fixed some 35 years ago at about Rs. 8/- per acre for paddy fields, had been already pitched so high that assessment in British territory in the neighbourhood had not yet come up to that rate, though increased from about Rs. 3/- to 5/- even after undergoing to revision settlements during that period.

The meeting also urged the immediate introduction of Record of Rights, medical relief, adequate supply of drinking water, concessions regarding grazing of cattle in forests, compulsory primary education, establishment of Local Boards and Co-operative societies for agriculturists and others in the State.



Safe Caught in a Terrible Fire Falls Four Floors to the Ground

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Hon. Secretary,

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STORY OF A TAGORE MANUSCRIPT

Treasured Possession Of Basanti Devi.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

It was 1905—the days of the great Swadeshi movement. On a cold Calcutta night had met some friends in a small parlour at Bhowanipore. One from among them was summoned by the gathering to sing to them his latest songs. A sturdy figure with a noble and mobile face framed with steel-gray hair and beard, sat erect in his chair, took out a book from his pocket and slowly and softly began to sing. Tenderly but clearly his voice rose till it filled the small room and flooded the whole atmosphere. These songs breathed of the spirit of a resurgent nation; bringing a new faith and new hope and putting courage in drooping hearts.

THE POET AS SINGER.

Late at night the party broke up and the carriage of the host, for there were very few motor cars in those days,—went to fetch the singer to his house at the other end of the city. The singer was no other than Rabindranath Tagore and the host, Mr. C. R. Das. The high tide of nationalism was then sweeping the land and like a breeze from the Himalayas, the songs of Rabindranath were bringing life, as it were, to the dead bones in the valley. The Poet, who threw himself heart and soul into the vortex of this emancipating movement; was almost daily composing songs and essays inspiring his people and preaching the gospel of self-help and self-determination through strenuous endeavour and self-sacrifice. These were the glorious days of Bengal and the Bengalees.

RED BOOK TO MRS. DAS.

Next morning when Mr. Das was busy with his briefs, and his wife with household duties, their coachman came up and handed a small red book to Mrs. Das saying that the gentleman whom he had to reach Horasanko last night had left it behind in the carriage. Mrs. Das took it, and to her utter surprise and not a little joy, found that it was nothing else than the actual manuscript of the Poet from which he had sung the previous night at her house.

TREASURED POSSESSION.

Since then the manuscript has been one of the most treasured possessions of Sreejukta Basanti Devi. All these years she has preserved it carefully. and now that an exhibition of Tagore manuscripts is going to be held in connection with the Septuagenary celebrations, she has handed it over to Mr. Amal to be exhibited at the Jayanti Exhibition. There will, of course, be other manuscripts; to which an entire section is going to be devoted; such as the manuscript of 'Gitanjali;' but very few of them will, perhaps, be able to outrival the interest of this odd-looking booklet which contains such as "Sarthaka Janama Amar", "Bidhir Bandhan Katbe Tumi," "Oder Bandhan Jatai Sakta Habe," "Banglar Mati; Banglar Jal" and "Jadi Tur Dak Sune Keo Na Ashe,' and some of the finest pieces of 'Kheya.'

DESHBANDHU DAS.

To many it would seem to be a curious coincidence that our great national Poet should first sing his patriotic songs at the house of our great national leader just as Rouget de Lisle first sang his immortal song calling the "enfants de la patrie" "aux armes" in the house of the Mayor of Marseilles. Mr. Das was at that time a struggling barrister living in a small house at Beltala, but himself a poet and with the fire of patriotism burning in his heart, he drew to his side all those lovers of letters and the motherland who had been moved by the new spirit; and who, at that time, had a more penetrating vision than he; who later came to be adored by his countryman as Deshbandhu, to see the slow but unmistakable dawning of the "jour de gloire" in the firmament of Bengal; who had a more understanding heart than he to appreciate the poetry and the patriotism of these paeans?

POET AS ARTIST.

Apart from the unique interest attaching to this manuscript, it has another aspect which must draw the admirers of the Poet. It contains the origin of the Poet's paintings, a few striking specimens of which are interspersed in its pages. To these decorative corrections and emendations must be traced his first attempts at drawings—mostly ornamental—which, though lacking the suggestiveness of his later similar corrections, reveal a perfect sense of rhythm in lines.

"Chand" Press

Mr. R. Saigal who was hitherto running the "Chand" and "Bhavishya", monthly and weekly journals from Allahabad has sold his entire interest of his concern to a private limited Company known as the "Chand Press, Ltd.," The Company has been registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1913 on Nov. 16, 1931 with an authorised capital of 4 lakhs. In addition to the above publications, the Company intends to publish a series of books on politics in Hindi

RE-EXAMINATION OF WAR DEBTS

Sterling And Balfour Note

LONDON, Dec. 13.

World finance crisis is the foremost topic of the day. The suggestion hat as a result of the fall in the value of the pound, Sir John Simon may be compelled to restate in different terms of the principle of Balfour Note governing British war debt policy is made in the "Sunday Times" by Mr. Wickham Steed, discussing Mr. Mellon's plea for the re-examination of the debts, particularly in view of the fact that the depreciation of the sterling has increased the war-debt burden of the British tax-payer by nearly half.

According to the "Observer's" diplomatic correspondent, the British Government confidently assume that International Financial Conference will meet in January and merg into the Disarmament Conference in February. He states that the British Government have already formulated precise and detailed policy in that connection, based on the principle, that the Reparation settlement must be final and permanent and Germany's solvency must be the only relevant object, because Reparations, if ever paid again, will be paid only, if Germany's credit is saved by the faithful service of commercial debt. The correspondent also states that the British Government also postulate a through-going international currency agreement and international agreement for drastic and immediate reduction of all armaments.—Reuter's Extra Service.

X'MAS AND NEW YEAR GREETING TELEGRAMS.

From the 14th December, 1931, to the 6th January, 1932, X'mas and New Year Greetings telegrams will be accepted at reduced rates with a minimum charge of ten words per telegram. In such telegrams the indication XLT should be inserted before the address.

For X'mas and New Year Greeting telegrams addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland via Eastern or I.R.T. and to Gibraltar and Malta via Eastern the charge will be Rs. 2-8 annas for ten words or less (including the indication XLT) and four annas for each additional word.

In the case of X'mas and New Year Greeting telegrams addressed to other countries with which the daily letter telegrams service is in force the rate per word will be the same as for daily letter telegrams subject to a minimum charge for ten words per telegram including the indication XLT.

X'mas and New Year Greeting telegrams will be accepted for Philippine Islands via Madras at rates which might be ascertained from telegraph offices.

RAMKHUND POOL SATYAGRAHA

Sanatanists Vigil

NASIK, Dec. 13.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the 'Untouchables' sent a party of nine men to bathe in the Ramkhund Pool this afternoon. The party marched through the town to the river. Rain had fallen all the afternoon.

When the 'Untouchables' arrived at the scene, they found a cordon of Sanatanists guarding the pool, making it impossible for them to get near it. Although the pool had been drained overnight, the rain had caused it to fill up again. The 'Untouchables,' finding their progress barred, were content to stand in the rain for over two hours, when their leaders decided to withdraw them. A large crowd watched the proceedings.

The Collector, Mr. Gordon. was present on the spot; and also a force of police. The 'Untouchables' are alleged to have been pushed about, but they have made no complaints.—A. P.

JAIPUR MAHARAJAH'S VISIT TO CHIRAWA

(From A Correspondent.)

CHIRAWA, December 12.

In the course of his Shaikhawati tour, H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur paid a short visit to Chirawa on Sunday the 6th instant and was accorded a befitting reception.

An address of welcome was presented on behalf of the citizens by Seth Beniprasad Delmia in a beautiful casket. Mr. Delmia, in his address, drew His Highness' attention towards the lack of facilities for communications to the progress of the Jaipur State Railway being at a stand-still, and to want of irrigation facilities in the district. Dissatisfaction was also expressed at the district of Srekhavati sometimes being treated like a foreign territory.

His Highness thanking for the welcome assured equal treatment to all his subjects and promised earnest consideration of all their grievances.

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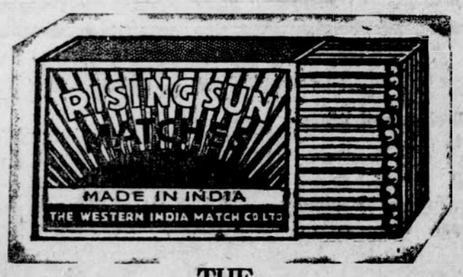

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY

FIELD, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP

(Continued from page 3.)

observations in this introduction.

(The questionnaire was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on?

1. (a) Yes.

(b) So far as India is concerned a recommendation would be more practicable than a Draft Convention, because as already explained—

(i) India may not find it practicable to adopt a uniform minimum age for all occupations, and

(ii) progress in this direction must be gradual; standard which can be accepted immediately must necessarily be very much lower than in western countries, but this standard should be capable of being gradually raised in the light of the experience gained.

CAN'T ACCEPT DRAFT CONVENTION.

2. (a) In the case of a Recommendation there would be no objection to its scope being made wide enough to include all occupations which hav e not been included within the scope of the three previous Draft Conventions. But if a Draft Convention is contemplated, it would be necessary, so far as India is concerned, to make its scope more definite. In this connection, it may be pointed out that the Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment gave special treatment to India not only in the matter of the minimum age but also the nature of the occupations in which the minimum age is to be enforced. It would not yet be possible for India to accept a Draft Convention which would have the effect of depriving her of the special treatment which was accorded to her in 1919.

(b) If a Recommendation is adopted no exclusion would be necessary, but in the case of a Draft Convention it would be necessary, so far as India is concerned, to specify the particular occupations to which the Convention would apply just as was done in Article 6 of the Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.

ONLY PRACTICABLE METHOD.

(3) (a) For the reasons given in the reply to question 2-(a), a general formula as suggested to define the scope of the Draft Convention does not appear to be practicable for India.

(b) In a draft Convention applicable to India the only practicable method of defining its scope would be to specify the list of occupations to which it is to apply.

MINIMUM AGE.

4. (a) There would be no objection to a general minimum age in a Recommendation. But for a Draft Convention, particularly if its scope is at all wide, a general minimum age would be inconvenient because for some occupations it may be necessary to fix a low minimum age while for others a higher age may be desirable. If a general minimum age is prescribed in a Draft Convention, it should not exceed 10 years for India.

(b) In India compulsory education is in force only in particular localities. There is no objection to the stipulation proposed.

OUTSIDE SCHOOL HOURS.

5. (a) Yes.

(b) If a Draft Convention is adopted and the general minimum age is fixed at 10 years as suggested in part (a) of question 4, employment outside school hours should be prohibited. Otherwise it would be better to follow the principle of Article 1 of the Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of Children to employment in agriculture.

6. Please see reply to part (b) of question 5. If provision is included for employment outside school hours it should be left to the competent authority to define the specific forms of light employment which might be allowed.

PROTECTION AGAINST PARENTS.

7. Yes.

It is not possible to state precisely the conditions which the competent authority should take into consideration. Conditions vary, and the competent authority may be trusted to take the necessary steps for the protection of children. It may be pointed out that in many cases the child will have to be protected against its own parents, and the consent of parents would, therefore, not be a condition of any protective value.

LIMITATIONS AND EXEMPTIONS.

8. and 9. The Government of India do not consider that any such limitations need be prescribed under existing conditions in India.

10. Yes. The definition of night as the period between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. is accepted.

11. Yes. The condition proposed for this exemption appears to be suitable.

12. Yes. Such an exemption is absolutely nedessary in the case of India where small family undertakings are to be found all over the countryside. There is no reason to believe that abuses exist in connection with the employment in such undertakings and in any case it would not be practicable to enforce any special regulations in regard to them.

13. Any special provision for the employment of children in private domestic service would not be practicable in India because official inspection in private houses to secure enforcement would be out of the question. The Government of India, therefore, consider that no such provision should be included either in a Draft Conventntion or a Recommendation.

RAN THEATRES &C.

14. The employment of children in theatres, the film industry and public entertainments generally should be prohibited except under a special license which should not be granted unless the licensing authority is satisfied that such employment would not be harmful to their health and physical development. The competent authority of each country should have the power to prescribe rules and conditions for the grant of licenses.

NO SPECIFIC LIST IN CONVENTION.

15. The employment of children in occupations which are dangerous in character or likely to be injurious to their health or morals should be entirely prohibited. But it should be left to the competent authority in each country to determine what occupations are dangerous in character or likely to be injurious to the health or morals of children. A specific list of such occupations should not be incorporated in a Draft Convention.

A special minimum age would appear to be desirable. If the general minimum age for India is fixed at 10, the special minimum age should be 14, which may be raised at the discretion of the competent authority.

16. No such regulations should be prescribed in a Draft Convention, but may be embodied in a Recommendation. The Government of India are unable to attempt a more detailed reply to this question without further investigation which has not been possible within the time at their disposal.

17. No.

18. No. Such a provision would require an elaborate supervising agency and would not be practicable in India.

HOURS TO ENFORCE.

19. and 20. As has been stated already, the chief difficulty in India is the problem of enforcement. In the first place the prevailing illiteracy makes it doubtful whether every small employer in the occupations which might be included within the scope of a Draft Convention or a Recommendation would be able to maintain a 'register as suggested in part (a) of question number 19. Secondly in most parts of the coutry there is no proper system of birth registration or age certification. Thirdly, India is a vast country with a very large population; the establishment of any special supervising agency would involve an amount of expenditure beyond her resources. The details regarding enforcement should not be prescribed in a Draft Convention but left entirely to the competent authority in each country.

SCOPE SHOLD BE LIMITED.

21. India should be accorded special treatment under Article 405, paragraph 3, of the Treaty of Varsailles. Children in tropical climes mature at a much earlier age than in the West, and in view of the fact that public opinion does not make itself felt against the employment of children of tender age the imposition of a high minimum age would be extremely difficult to enforce. For India a general minimum age, if it is to be prescribed in a Draft Convention, should not exceed 10 years in the first instance. The scope of the Draft Convention would also require to be limited to particular occupations. The Government of India are consulting Local Governments regarding the occupations to which it would be possible to apply such a Convention.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND

Birmingham Beat Hammers

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Almost a failure in the International, Dean has nevertheless proved that he is the best club centre forward in England by leading Everton with dash and cleverness that have done more than anything to take Everton from the second division to the top of the first. Everton were ragged in first half, to-day and over did close passing while Middlesbrough were sprightly. Cameron netted in the eleventh minute and White equalised in thirty-fifth after Dean had headed against bar with Mathieson beaten.

Interval found teams on level terms with one goal each.

THRILLING GAME.

Climax to fast and thrilling game came when Villa missed with penalty in he last minute which would have earned draw against Sheffield United, who won by five goals to four. Gibson gave Villa lead with a goal from thirty yards range. Dunne equalised with a beautiful shot and Pickering, netting twice, enabled Sheffield United to lead by 3 goals to 1 at interval.

On resumption, Dunne and Oswald scored within six minutes. Then superb rally by Villa in which Chester, Walker and Houghton scored, culminated in foul on Waring.

Thirty-thousand spectators watched breathless with excitement as Smart who took penalty shot over bar.

West Bromwich retained second place and incidentally jarred Chelsea, who are in serious danger of relegation. Chelsea were better side as regards style, but Albion's irresistible dash proved effective. Richardson twice gave them undeserving lead and they were on top of visitors by two goals at interval. Chelsea resumed strongly but they failrd to make any impression on strong defence. Londoners were thereafter overplayed.

HUDDERSFIELD BEAT ARSENAL.

Arsenal faltered in race for leadership by drawing with Huddersfield.

They were better side and had big share of play but had few openings to shoot owing to splendid Huddersfield defence. Huddersfield netted through Crownshaw in nineth minute. Jack responded for Arsenal by scoring from corner. Both goals were scored in first half.

Westham's victory over Everton last week has proved but a flash in Pan and Birmingham beat Hammers easily to-day despite their having only nine men. Bradford and Curtis scored twice each for Birmingham Westham responded through Watson.—Reuter's Special.

HULL BEATS KEIGHLEY.

(Special Cable).

LONDON. Dec. 12.

The following are results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Bramley 19, Oldham 7; Broughton 2, Halifax 8; Castleford 8, Salford 13; Huddersfield 6, Leeds 2; Hull 52, Keighley 15; Hunslet 15, Swinton 11; Leight 3, St. Helens 16; Rochdale 22, Dewsbury 8; St. Helens Recreation 6, Wigan 7; Wakefield 33, Bradford nil; Widnes 20, Barrow 5; Wigan Highfield 7, Hull Kingston Rovers 21; York 16, Featherstone 7; Batley 13, Warrington 5.

AMATEUR SQUASH RACKETS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON. Dec. 12.

In the semi-finals of Amateur Squash Rackets Championship W. Macpherson beat Captain V. Cazalet (holder) 9|10 9|7 9|4 9|0 and Amr Bey (Egypt) beat G. Jameson 4|9 7|9 9|3 9|0 9|1.—Reuter's Special.

YORKSHIRE BEATS CUMBERLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Following are results of matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day.—

Ulster 3, South Africans 30; Cheshire nil, Durham 24; Somerset 12 Devon nil; Gloucester 28, Cornwall 3; Lancashire 27, Northumberland 6; Yorkshire 30, Cumberland 5; Bath 13, Richmond 6; Blackheath 8, Leicester 14; Glasgow Academicals 9, Oxford University 6; Newport 17, Cambridge University 10; Old Merchant Taylors 3, Harlequins 23; Rosslyn Park 17; United Services, Portsmouth 39; Melrose 20, Watsonians 17; Cardiff nil, Pontypool 6; Llanelly 28; Abertillery 5.

DufiWR2-;7d

Following are results of football matches played under League today.—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Huddersfield 1; Birmingham 4, Westham 1; Blackburn 6, Leicester nil; Blackpool 3, Newcastle 1; Derby 3, Grimsby 3; Everton 5, Middlesbrough 1; Manchester City 2, Bolton 1; Portsmouth 2, Liverpool nil; Sheffield United 5, Aston Villa 4; Sunderland 3, Sheffield Wednesday 1; West Bromwich 4, Chelsea nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 3, Chesterfield 1; Bradford City 4, Manchester United 3; Bristol City nil, Southampton 1; Bury 6, Charlton nil; Leeds 1, Tottenham nil; Millwall 3, Bradford nil; Notts 5, Burnley nil; Oldham 1, Stoke 3; Plymouth 2, Preston 1; Port Vale 1, Wolverhampton 7; Swansea 4, Nottingham 1.

THIRD DIV. (Southern Section.)

Coventry 5, Mansfield 1; Reading 4, Torquay 1.

NORTHERN SECTION.

Hartlepools 3, Rochdale nil; Crew 2, Stockport 2; Walsall 2, York 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE First Division.

Aberdeen nil, Rangers nil; Celtic 6, Airdrienonians 1; Dundee 3, Partick 1; Falkirk 4, Clyde 3; Hamilton 5, Morton nil; Hearts 3, Cowdenbeath 2; Kilmarnock 8, Dundee United nil; Queens Park 3, Leith 3; St. Mirren 4, Ayr nil; Third Lanark nil, Motherwell 2.

ASSOCIATION CUP FOOTBALL MATCHES.

The following are results of football matches played in Second Round of Association Cup:—

Scunthorpe 1, Queens Park Rangers 4; Lincoln 2, Luton 2; Gainsborough 2, Watford 5; Darwen 2, Chester 1; New Brighton nil, Hull 4; Fulham nil, Yeovil Petters nil; Tranmere 2, Bristol Rovers nil; Burton 4, Gateshead 1; Halifax 2, Accrington nil; Bath 2, Crystal Palace 1; Carlisle nil, Darlington 2; Brentford 4, Norwich 1; Cardiff 4, Clapton Orient nil; Brighton 5, Doncaster nil; Northants 3, Southend nil; Bournemouth 1, Blyths Partans nil; Aldershot 1, Cardiff town 1.—Reuter's Special.

BEAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, December 13.

The local District Congress Committee in its meeting held last night at the Congress office has resolved to hold "Beawar District Political Conference" in the month of January.

The names of Sjts. Subhaschandra Bose and Dr. M. A. Ansari have been suggested for presidentship.

YOUTHS' CONFERENCE.

On the same occasion Sjt. Kumaranand is making his best to hold "Rajputana and Central India Provincial Youths' Conference" and "Provincial Peasants' and Labourers' Conference".

A meeting is being convened today at Jawahar Chawk to protest against the New Bengal Ordinance.

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New York Cotton.

WEAKNESS OF STOCKS AND LIQUIDATION.

New York, Dec. 12.

The New York cotton futures market was easier on decreased buying influenced by weakness of Wall Street and long liquidation. Prices opened at a decline of 6 to 7 points but recovered 5 points from the opening level during the first hour on scattered buying. At the advance there was a steady flow of long liquidation influenced by the weakness of stock market and prices declined 8 points from the highest level. The market closed at a net decline of 9 to 5 points during the brief session of two hours. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 6.15c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 7 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 5.99c.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The market has been very quiet and while the Government crop estimate showed a slight increase over the report up to 1st November yet it was about 300,000 bales under the expectation. This led to a flurry of covering but the buying was supplied on bulges of ten to fifteen points with the market soon turning easier.

The weakness in the Grain and Stock markets combined with the failure of the post-bureau advance, reveal the presence of a large speculative long interest and promoted the liquidation of old long accounts.

Further rains in the South retarded the movement of the crop probably lowering the grades in the late sections but some authorities consider them beneficial in supplying subsoil moisture. Private reports say that owing to the mild late Autumn with plenty of green cotton available for food, 10 per cent more weevils are likely to libernate this year than last.

Brokerage circles expect little more than trading markets till general conditions are more settled or till legislative policies are more clearly defined.

Fresh financial developments in Japan will attract the attention of the cotton trade and it is expected that pending the readjustment of exchange, Japanese spinners will take more interest in American cotton. Tris change will have some effect on the consumption of American cotton but steady decline in the values of Stocks and Shares in Wall Street is discouraging buyers. In view of a big holding movement there is no likelihood of any important speculative short sales and it looks as if prices of cotton will fluctuate within a narrow range. Garside estimates U. S. A. Mills consumption 427,000 bales during the last month indicating 19,000 bales a day. These figures show no important change in the trend of consumption.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York January highest 6.07 (10-28 a.m.)

New York January lowest 5.99 (11-18 a.m.)

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 14.	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 12-12-31	5615000	6433000
Receipts Yesterday 12-12-31	59000	22000
Exports to date 12-12-31	3339000	3576000
Stock at Ports 11-12-31	4638000	4149000
Stock Interior Towns 11-12-31	2205000	1826000
Stock Liverpool 11-12-31	818000	917000
Visible Supply 11-12-31	9190000	8177000
Quantity in Sight 11-12-31	9016000	9457000
Quantity out of Sight 11-12-31	5025000	4369000

HELLS ANGELS

LIVERPOOL COTTON

IMPROVEMENT IN STERLING

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a rise of 6 to 7 points but it opened quiet at a rise of 3 points with scattered hedge selling and better exchange. Prices were drifting lower on easier Egyptian advices and improved sterling. The market closed barely steady at a decline of 5 points. Middling spot cotton prices advanced 2 points to 5.23d.

East Indian cotton prices were easy and closed at a decline of 4 points with May 4.53d.

Sakels Egyptian futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 6 points with spot cotton prices unchanged at 7.30d.

Upper Egyptian futures were quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 to 7 points while spot cotton prices advanced 1 point to 5.88d.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure. Sakels closed at a decline of 18 to 35 points and Ashmouni contracts lost 10 to 25 points.

The change in the financial situation of Japan and weakness of Yen is likely to influence adversely Lancashire trade. Although so far there are no visible signs but comparative cheaper prices of Japanese cotton textiles will attract more demand from India and China. Japan has captured grey goods trade of India, but now most of the mills in Japan are using mo[illegible] American cotton, there is some chance for her to capture a portion of trade in finer count[illegible] remains to be seen ho[illegible] she improves her cotton tr[illegible]

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Markets inclined were lower on extremely unsatisfactory. General situation and no signs inflation, but cannot recommend short side this level.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Political situation still dominates. American stocks continue weak.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

Liverpool: Scattered selling, poor offtake, small market.

INDIAN SEA & LAND CUSTOMS.

Gross Revenue For Last November.

Total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding salt Revenue) amounted to Rs. 3,87,-89,000 for the month of November against Rs. 3,59,99,000 during same month last year and Rs. 4,84,81,000 during November 1929. The total Revenue for the first eight months of the present fiscal year now amounts Rs. 29,07,69,000 against Rs. 30,90,98,000 for the same period during the past year and Rs. 34,10,24,000 during the first eight months of 1929. Details of revenue on cotton piecegoods are as under:

	November. 1931	1930
Plain grey:		
Of British Manufacture	69,000	44,000
Not of British Manufacture	7,03,000	6,92,000
Others:—		
Of British Manufacture	8,52,000	4,79,000
Not of British Manufacture	9,82,000	4,07,000
Cotton Yarn and thread	3,01,000	1,90,000
Yarn and Textile Fabrics	6,50,000	6,37,000

COTTON BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 10th Dec.	2,08,051
Same time last season	4,51,736

Exports from 1st Sept. to 10th Dec.

	1931	1930
United Kingdom	4,499	9,653
Continent	54,736	1,18,144
China	92,318	1,00,059
Japan	1,24,125	2,92,245
Coast Ports	16,557	6,069
U. S. A.	25	109
Total	2,92,260	5,26,279

Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. to 10th Dec. 1931	43,792
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 16th Dec. 1931	1,87,657
Same period last year	1,61,189
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 10th Dec. 1931	3,51,185
Same time last year	4,65,187

COTTON KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources.

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 1st Dec.	1,,26,480
Total for the corresponding period last season	2,40,295
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 1st Dec.	1,24,337
Total for the corresponding period last season	1,57,412

COMMENCING FROM 18TH DECEMBER
MADAN THEATRES'
TALKING & SINGING PICTURE IN HINDI
SHAKUNTALA
WITH
MISS KAJJAN & Master NISSAR
AT WELLINGTON-TALKIES DHOBI TALAO

Bombay Cotton.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

In sympathy with easier advices from New York, our market opened quiet at Rs. 189/12 for Broach A/M delivery. Weakness in Yen Exchange had a depressing effect while reports of damage to Gujarat cotton crop by rains induced some short covering. There were rapid changes in prices and after improving to Rs. 192/12, the market ruled quiet and fluctuated within a narrow limit.

All Stock Exchanges in Japan are closed down temporarily and it is feared that owing to weakness of Japanese Exchange, she will not be in a position to buy our cotton in large quantities. Our

COTTON STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

New York Jan. & Lp. Jan. 388 pts.
New York Mar. & Lp. Mar. 364 pts.
New York May & Lp. May 347 pts.
Broach A/M. 191
Liverpool May 4.85
Difference Rs. 23/12 at 1/6d.

prices are dear on parity with American cotton and it is feared that when arrivals become heavy, it will depress prices.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened weak at a decline of 11 points. This induced increased selling pressure in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 189. To-day Sterling Cross Rate opened firm at 3.42 and later on it was reported 3.43½. It appears that there was reversing of straddles covering in the local market and liquidation in Liverpool.

Although Liverpool was weak, our market ruled rather steady.

Prices declined to Rs. 188/4 on Liverpool being 16 points lower. Later on Liverpool was 14 points down and prices here rallied to Rs. 189/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	189/12
Oomra D/J.	191/8
Oomra March	178/8
Bengal D/J.	167/4
Bengal March	162/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

FURTHER RISE.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

December	115.00+3.00
March	118.50+4.60
June	124.70+5.20

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

	To-day	Total
Bengal	100	200
Oomra	Nil	Nil

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

200 Patel & Co. Wun 33 on to Oomra.
57 Do. Do. Do. 227
80 Breul & Co. Amraoti 213
100 Bussan & Co. Akola New 212
99 Bombay & Co. Veraval New 198
100 Toyomankwa Dhamangaon 25 on
300 Do. Dhulia 11 on to Oomra
33 Arjan Khamji Yeotmal 214½
100 Toyomankwa Amraoti 24 on
33 Arjan Khimji Yeotmal 214½
36 Do. Harij 196
24 A. Domadar Ntndura 212
76 Do. Nandgaon 200
78 Do. Manmar 200
200 Khimjee Damji Manza 284

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	190	180
Bengal Fine	185	175
Bengal F. G.	180	170
Sindh-Punjab Fine	185	175
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	180	170
Wardha-Hingt Fine	212	200
Nagpur-Hingt Fine	212	200
Nagpur Savner Fine	215	200
Yeotmal Fine	208	190
Arvi Fine	208	190
Amraoti Fine	206	190
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	205	190
Mulkapur Fine	200	186
Khandesh Fine	200	183
Muthia F.G.	192	175
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.		190
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.		185
Burwah Sanavad Fine		190
Ujjain/Saujaulpur Fine		190
Broach Fine		200
Broach F. G.		194
Cambodia		260
Miraj/Sangli		220
Compta Good		225
Jinja		280
Busoga		290

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec. 14.

	Sup.	Fine	F. G.	Good
M. G. Bengal U. P.	186	182	178	174
M. G. Punjab	184	180	176	172
M. G. Oomra No. 3	208	204	200	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	220	216	212	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	214	210	206	

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Dec. 14.

All produce markets are keeping quiet but steady with a limited turnover of business. Uncertain political situation and higher freights are disturbing factors in export. We quote:—

Linseed Ready	6 9 0
Linseed May	6 9 3
Wheat Ready	4 7 0
Wheat May	4 9 3
Castorseed December	6 14 0
Groundnuts	7 5 0
Cotton Seed	3 3 0
Rapeseed	8 4 0
Mowraseed	5 14 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,252
Central India	742
Barsi-Nugger	276
Hyderabad/Gaorani	50
Berar	391
Central Provinces	332
Dhollera	2,261
Rajputana	215
Sind-Punjab	1,535
Broach	167
Compta/Dharwar	222
Westerns-Northerns	1
Egyptians	469
East Africans	45
Cotton	7,958
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,441
Linseed	1,625
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	147
Gingellyseeds	13,289
Poppyseeds	231
Groundnuts	33,912
Castorseeds	1,275
Rice	38,330
Myrabollams	3,381
Cottonseeds	10,150
Mowraseeds	80
Gram	2,164
Joowar	1,483
Maize	16
Barley	1,182
Bajree	1,581
	Tons.
Coal	1,582

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 14.

B. C. RATE—
T. T. 1/6 1/32
D. D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Dec. Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/2 Dec. Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 March.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T. T. 396
Banks Selling T T 395
Banks Buying T T 385

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 635
Banks Buying D D 665

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 62 3/4

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 175 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 99 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 133

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 63

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.39 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/0 14th inst.
Japan/London 2/10 3/4 12th inst
London/Paris 86. 00 12th. inst.
London/Belgium 24.5 12th inst.
London/Sitzerland 17.25 12th inst.
London/Italy 65.75 12th inst.
London/Berlin 14.15 12th inst.
London/Holland 8.37 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £6/5/0 11th inst £6/2/9 12th inst.
Silver London Ready £20 7/16 11th inst. £20 1/16 12th inst.
Silver London Forward £20 5/8 11th inst. £20 1/4 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready £30 3/8 11th inst. £30 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos £5 7/8 per cent 11th inst £5 7/8 per cent 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos £6 3/16 per cent 11th inst. £6 3/16 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money:—Call 5½ per cent.
3 mos 6 per cent.
6 mos 5½ per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec. 14.

	Sup.	Fine	F. G.	Good
M. G. Bengal U. P.	186	182	178	174
M. G. Punjab	184	180	176	172
M. G. Oomra No. 3	208	204	200	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	220	216	212	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	214	210	206	

Share Market

Bombay, Dec. 14.

The share market opened quiet and declined on unfavourable news from Japan. At the decline there was scattered covering which resulted in a small rally towards the close. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 632/8 and after declining to Rs. 626/4 rallied to Rs. 628/12. Fazul shares after touching Rs. 300 closed at Rs. 303/2. Century Pearls and New Great all met increased selling pressure which depressed prices. Bombay Burma shares were weak and Tata Steel Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 24/ Tata Power and Hydros all shares ruled easy including Imperial Bank shares also. The technical situation of the market is healthy and there are no chances for any runaway market in the near future.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Bombay Dyeing 631; 26; 28
Century 201; 2; 196; 97
Colaba 165
Crescent 47
Fazul 306; 1; 2
Indore 313; 12
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 261; 58; 60
New Great 122; 18
Pearl 168; 663; 66
Simplex 45
Swadeshi 207; 5; 6
Burma 314; 10; 12
Hydro 112
Tram 102-8
Deff. 305 N.
Ord. 24-12; 23-12; 24-2; 24
Bundi 13-6
Indian 155; 48
Katni Ord. 143 N.
Alcock 83

MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

100 Ahm. Advance	252/8
50 Apollo	1-4-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	30
250 Bombay Dyeing	628/12
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	197-8
500 Central India P.	408/12
100 Central India	260
100 Colaba	65
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	47-8
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	600
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0/3/9
100 Elphinstone P	29-12
100 Elphinstone	3/6
250 Fazulbhoy	302-8
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	88-2
1000 Hindustan	1205
100 Indore-Malwa	213/12
50 Jamshed	4
50 Kasturchand	8
100 Khatau	83/12
100 Kohinoor	103-2
250 Laxmi	643/12
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	790-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20
1000 Morarji	805
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	118-12
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	92-8
250 Pearl	165-10
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	45
100 Swan	57-8
100 Swadeshi	206-4
25 Tata P.	18
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1030
1000 Western	680

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	63
50-25 Central	11
£10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	862-8
500-125 Imperial Cont.	213/12
100-50 India	75
5 Union	3/1

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13/6
70 Gwalior	56
250 Indian	148/12
100 Katni 1st P	100
100 Katni Ind. P.	140/0
40 Katni Def.	535
100 Katni	143/2
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7/9
100 Shahabad	172/8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	14/12
200 Oriental	1345
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra [illegible] P.	933/12
1000 Andhra Val.	647/8
50 Bom. Tram. P.	61/12
50 Mombay Tram.	102/8
100 Tata Hydro P.	100
100 Tata Hydro	112/3
1000 Tata Power P.	1015
1000 Tata Power	416/11

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	662/8
100 Amritsar Patti	86/4
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	74/8
100 Guzrat	45
100 Mandra Bhon.	50
500 Tapti Valley	582/8

MINING.

10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	13/10
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108/12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	47
30 Tata Steel D.	305
75 Tata Steel	24

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	83/12
250 Bom. Steam P.	191/4
250 Bom. Steam	165
50 Bombay Telephone	4½/12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2/10/6
125 Bom. Burma Old	312/8
50 Bom. Burma New	115/10
100 Ind. Bleaching	130
15 Scindia	5/15
3½ per cent Government Paper	52/2
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	90/4

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 14.

Hokkai Maru, Oki, Calcutta.
British Sergeant, Kemp, Abadan.
Shanghai Maru, Kani, Colombo.
Rubenfels, Hupers, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

December 15.

British Sergeant, Kemp Marmagoa.

LOADING.

December 14.

Steamer Jalabala for Akyab.
Steamer Shanghai Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Masula for London.

S S Hokkai Maru:—The G T Coy's steamer Hokkai Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S British Sergeant:—The A. P. O. Coy's steamer British Sergeant arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil, and hence she will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo of fuel oil.

S S Shanghai Maru:—The N Y K steamer Shanghai Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S Rohenfels:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Rubenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

S S Ranchi, for London.—280 bags groundnut seed, M Bhuta & Co.

For Marseilles.—1300 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Valencia.—2400 bags linseed, Ishwardas & Co.

S S Nordic for Hamburg.—2800 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 1600 bags groundnut oil cakes, S Gambhirchand; 800 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.

For Antwerp.—1610 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.; 4000 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 1280 bags linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 1300 linseed, A Oomerbhoy.

S S Rohenfels for Rotterdam.—70 bags niger seed, M Bhuta Co.; 1280 bags linseed oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 7000 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 4074 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 106 drums groundnut oil, Swastika Oil Mill; 3999 bags teal seed, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg.—26 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills; 28 bags gum olibonum, Bavani & Sons; 528 bags joowari, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton fly, B Premji & Co.

For Antwerp.—2025 bags groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo.

For New York.—721 bags gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.

S S Tysla for Hamburg.—5 bales cotton waste, Eastern Tdg. Agency.

For Rotterdam.—500 ton manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Copenhagen.—9 bales cotton raw, Eastern Tdg. Agency.

S S Masula for London.—1300 bags linseed oil cakes, 1300 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.; 3850 bags groundnut oil cakes, W T Suren.

S S Silvercedar for Philadelphia.—150 bales wool carpets, Shamjimal.

S S Coriquano for Trieste.—9 bags groundnuts, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Tripoli.—22 bales cotton yarn, A E L Eji.

For Beyrouth.—13 bales cotton yan, A E L Ejil.

For Port Said.—18 bales cotton yarn, A E L Ejil.

S S Hiyizan Maru for Osaka.—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alipore for Shanghai.—750 bales cotton raw, V Morarji; 100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

S S Iyo Maru for Hongkong.—5000 pkg. onions, R E Dadachanji.

For Shanghai.—450 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya.—200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 600 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji.—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton seed, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama.—200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

S S Silvercedar, Agents, Volkart Bros, from New York.—101 drums dye-stuff; 20 drums graphite; 475 bales old newspaper.

From Galvestan.—1856 bales cotton.

From Houston.—3674 bales cotton.

From Corpus.—4006 bales cotton.

From New Orleans.—305 bundles wood pulp; 227 bundles packing stick blocks.

S S City of Lancaster, Agents, K. Nixon & Co.; from Liverpool.—15 cases cotton yarn; 81 cases piece-goods; 1695 cases soap; 40 cases whisky; 95 cases springs; 708 cases cycle rims and covers; 90 cases tiles; 52 cases wood pulp boards; 100 cases beer; 667 bags bleaching powder; 500 cases machinery; 94 drums dyes; 180 drums chemicals; 327 drums lub. oil; 71 drums lub. grease; 372 bundle steel bars; 229 bundles steel rods; 800 bundles steel sheets; 200 bundles steel keys.

From Manchester.—102 bales newspaper; 99 bales cotton yarn; 15 bales cotton fents, 78 bales cotton goods; 28 bales cottons; 70 cases machinery; 100 cases disinfectant fluid.

From Port Said.—195 bales cotton.

S S Chyebassa, Agents, M M & Co. from Calcutta.—3485 bags rice; 4073 tons coal; 275 bales H cloth; 1156 bales gunnies; 61 boles jute twine; 14100 bags tea; 370 bales paper; 1510 drums paint; 60 drums red lead; 35 cases soap; 460 pces. pig lead; 150 cases medicine; 9580 pces. c. i. pipes; 64 cases gramophone goods; 24 cases ink tablets; 13 cases elect. fans; 17 cases cardamoms; 200 nos. empty drums; 20 bales cotton goods; 32 drums dyes.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 14.

As anticipated improvement in Sterling Cross rate is depressing prices of both Gold and Silver. The market was erratic with big fluctuations and Gold prices reached Rs. 28/8 this morning on gloomy outlook of Japanese financial situation. Later on prices rallied but again declined on Sterling Cross rate being reported 3.46. There is no reason for a material improvement but urgent needs being covered. Sterling has reacted in natural course of fluctuations.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	28	11	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	28	11	6
Mint Gold 2nd "	24	15	6
Silver Ready	62	10	0
Silver 1st Settlement	62	8	0

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 500 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSCN.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/ Highest Rs. 33/1 Lowest Rs. 32/12 Closing Rs. 32/14.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 32/8 Highest Rs. 32/14 Closing Rs. 32/10.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

12-12-31

		This year.
Khandesh	1,252	11,274
Central India	742	21,381
Barsi & Nagar	276	9,568
Hyderabad-Gaorani	50	1,925
Berar	391	37,508
Central Provinces	332	12,296
Total Comras	3,043	94,425
Dhollera	2,261	21,772
N.-W. Provinces		8,605
Rajputana	215	8,254
Sind-Punjab	1,535	20,990
Broach	167	7,533
Coompta & Dharwar	222	7,754
Westerns-Northerns	1	6,363
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		360
Persian		425
American		13,932
Egyptian & African	514	31,308
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	7,958	221,779

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 10th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

12-12-31

		This year.
Europe	380	59,260
Japan & China	4,490	216,443
Coast Ports		16,557
Up-country by Rail		43,972
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		18,038
Total	4,870	354,110

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
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J6

INDIA'S NEXT STEP.

An Interview With Mahatma Gandhi.

Outside a gang of workmen are repairing the road, and the noise is like that of a quick-firing machine-gun—deafening and distracting. In this room Mr. Gandhi sits, quietly and calmly, on a rug on the floor, in front of a deep, open fireplace, busy at his compact little spinning-wheel, as though there were no such things as noise and nerves.

It is a curious setting for an Indian scene. The room is mid-Victorian, with heavy, upholstered chairs and old English ornaments. I sit deep and comfortable as I talk, whilst Mr. Gandhi turns the little handle of his wheel with one hand and holds a roll of raw cotton in the other, skilfully guiding it round a revolving needle. Now and again, the thread breaks, and he stops to repair it. Only occasionally does he look up to interpret the spirit of my words by a glance at my face, or to express the feeling of his own words in the expression of his eyes or a movement of his features, writes "A.F.B." in "New Leader."

REVIVAL OF TROUBLE.

The Round Table Conference is crumbling, but naturally Mr. Gandhi cannot express his views upon it for publication yet. I don't want to embarrass him, so I put this question tentatively:

"Is it possible for you to speak about what developments are likely in India if the Conference breaks down?"

"Not in detail," he replies. 'As I sense the future now, there will be a revival of trouble in its intensest form."

"But do you think you will be able to renew the psychology of resistance? When a movement is called off, is it not always more difficult to renew it?"

Mr. Gandhi does not hesitate.

"I have no doubt whatever about it. I have never found it difficult to renew a movement which I have called off. But I must feel the strength within.

"My friends were nervous when we finished at Bardoli in 1922, and then renewed the struggle in 1931. But it was just the right time. And the suspension proved to be good. During the intervening years we were not idle. The people were imbibing our ideas. Our constructive work went on, and it told. The masses assimilated the meaning and spirit of the 'movement' and there was a very wonderful response."

AWAITING THE SIGNAL.

"I see that Jawaharlal Nehru (last year's Congress Chairman) is saying that it is difficult to keep back the people now."

"That is all to the good. I can say in the plainest possible manner that I should not like to start the struggle if there were no spontaneous feeling among the people. But even at this distance I am conscious that the people are absolutely ready. They are only awaiting for the signal."

"Is that the case with the peasants as well as with the population in the towns?"

"Yes, I have to depend more and more on the peasants."

"Do they take part in the movement principally from economic or political motives?"

"Their economic difficulties have given them a grasp of the political situation. They understand that their economic position will not be better until the present political system is destroyed root and branch. The Government in India has become the protector of the rich. There seems to be a conspiracy of the rich behind the Government to get every pice they can from the poor. The position of the peasants cannot be improved until the cruel burden of taxation which they have to bear is removed."

NON-VIOLENT RESISTANCE?

"In the struggle at the beginning of this year, South India seemed to be weak. Do you think you can count on South India this time?"

"South India gave its share steadily in the last struggle, and was coming forward splendidly when the civil disobedience campaign was suspended. It will come forward again when the struggle is renewed. South India is like that. It moves more slowly, but it is sound. I did not lose faith in the South before. In the making of Khaddar (homespun cloth) the South has done the best, and its work among the Untouchables has been solid..... But I cannot say which Province will be best this time. I have faith in all the Provinces."

"Have you any fear that the impatience in India may prevent you from maintaining the movement on non-violent lines?"

"No, I think not. If the people continue to respond and the mass character of the movement is maintained, violence will play no part."

COMMUNAL CLAIMS.

Then still more carefully I approach the question of the Moslems. "I don't want to embarrass you, but I cannot escape the conviction that some of the Moslems at the Round Table Conference have been more concerned about their communal claims than about Indian self-government."

"I would not say that. I would say that their predominant concern is the guarding of what they consider to be the rights of Islam in India. That certainly occupies a very important place in their minds. But one has to say the same of the communal claims of the three sections—the Hindus the Moslems, and the Sikhs."

"Do you regard the communal 'representatives' at the Conference as in fact representative, or would you say that the larger part of their communities are behind the Congress?"

"Undoubtedly, they are behind the Congress. Otherwise, Congress could not do its work. We have had the hearty support of both Sikhs and Moslems. There are five Moslems on the Congress Working Committee. And they are not non-entities. They are really representative Moslem leaders."

I want to get at the facts of this matter, so I press it further. "Would you say that the National Moslem Party (which supports Congress) is more representative than most of the Moslem 'leaders' at the Conference?"

"Certainly. That is what Dr. Ansari, who is on our Working Committee, is always claiming. It may not be so true, perhaps, as Dr. Ansari thinks, but it is becoming truer day by day. There is no doubt whatever that it is true of the younger generation, which is turning from sectarianism."

REVOLT AGAINST RELIGION?

"Is this tendency in the younger generation a revolt against sectarianism only, or is it a revolt against religion itself?"

"It is difficult to say' I am not able to say that they are agnostics and atheists. I can only say that they have developed the spirit of toleration. Whether that signifies a less appreciation of Islam and a waning of the religious instinct, I do not know."

"If the Round Table Conference breaks down on the issue of responsible government at the Centre, do you think there will be a repetition of the united opposition which was given to the Simon Commission?"

"Yes, I think so. The Liberals and Moderates will not join, the direct action movement, but their opinions will be entirely on the Congress side."

WE CAN WAIT.

"Do you see any possibility of agreement with the British Government on the basis of sel-government in the Provinces?"

"No, I suggested a formula, but the British Government would not accept it. There might be a possibility of agreement if the Provinces were given real control immediately and if an absolute guarantee were given of early central responsibility. I would accept an interval in point of time, but not in legislation. The same legislation must deal with the two things. Indian Nationalists will not look at Provincial autonomy without the certainty of central responsibility. They say they have waited a long time for complete independence, and they can wait a little longer rather than accept a compromise which withholds central responsibility."

"What is your view of Mr. Brailsford's suggestion of complete Provincial Autonomy, with provision for a national constituent assembly to settle the issue of the form of central government?"

"Only a guarantee of responsible government under Statutory provision would do. We must have responsible government."

And so out again to the crowded, noisy streets, wondering what the future relations of Britain and India will bring.—"New Leader."

DR. BERGIUS IN STOCKHOLM.

To Receive Share Of Nobel Prize.

BILL DISPUTE MARS VISIT.

LONDON. Dec. 13.

Stockholm.—A bill dispute has somewhat marred the visit to Stockholm of the German Professor Doctor Bergius to receive his share of the Nobel Chemistry prize of £6,000 which has been divided between him and the German Doctor Bosch.

A captain named Bjoerklund had apparently come into possession in Germany of a bill of exchange drawn by Dr. Bergius for about £1,500 but fraudulently sold by his business agent, a German lawyer who afterwards committed suicide. Dr. Bergius refused to pay. Capt. Bjoerklund then applied for legal sequestration of half the amount of the Nobel Chemistry prize. Negotiations have been started with a view to settling the matter.—Reuter.

ALL STOCK EXCHANGES CLOSED TEMPORARILY

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Tokyo.—Owing to extreme'y bullish conditions Stock Exchanges have been temporarily closed throughout the country.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR.

Taken To Hospital With Lacerated Forehead And Nose.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

New York.—Mr. Winston Churchill was knocked down by a motor car. He has been taken to hospital with sprained right shoulder and lacerated forehead and nose.—Reuter.

RAIN CAUSES INTERRUPTION IN S. I. RLY.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Tinnevelly Junction, S. I. Rly., wires under date December 13:—

Referring to my wire of yesterday, through running on Virudhunagar Tenkasi chord line was again interrupted due to heavy rains last night and further breaches occurred between Samkarnainarkiol and Cholapuram. Trains are running up to Rajapalayam only. Transhipment is impossible for seventy-two hours. Through running on Tiruchendur Branch is not likely to be resumed for a week.—A.P.

PROPAGATING ISLAM THROUGHOUT WORLD.

Muslim Missionary Society To Be Formed.

COUNTERBLAST TO FOREIGN MISSIONARY WORK.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Jerusalem.—The Congress has decided to form a Muslim Missionary society to explain and propagate Islamic faith and issue pamphlets a'l over the world. It is expected that such a Society will combat foreign Missionary work amongst Muslims.—Reuter.

REDUCTIONS OF PENSIONS AND SALARIES.

Cabinet Representative Of C. S. & E. Party Resigns As Protest.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Budapest.—Reduction of pensions and official salaries is being decreed, to-day, by the Premier Count Karaolyi in view of the need for economy in Hungary, despite objections of the Christian Social and Economic Party whose representative in the Cabinet Monsignor Ernszt, Minister for Social Welfare and Education, has resigned, and who have withdrawn their representative from the Parliamentary Committee.

Political circles state that owing to reasons of economy no new Minister of Social Welfare will be appointed and the Premier will probably retain the portfolio of Education temporarily.

FRENCH SUBMARINE CHASER'S FATE.

Believed To Be Lost In Gulf Of Bone.

(Special Cable).

LONDON. Dec. 13.

Bone (Algeria).—A French submarine chaser carrying a petty-officer and twelve men is feared to have been lost in the Gulf of Bone between Cuprosa and Laseybouse as a result of the breaking of hawser by which she was being towed out of Bizerta by the French naval tug "Rhinoceros" during a terrific storm yesterday. When the hawser broke, the chaser drifted towards the shore where the tug, which had a deeper draught was uiable to follow, and was compelled to return to Bone. Gendarmes are now hastening to the spot where it is thought that the chaser may have run aground.

MAHATMA MEETS MUSSOLINI.

10-Minute Interview.

A VOLLEY OF QUESTIONS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, December 13.

Rome.—Gandhiji's 10-minute interview with Sgr. Mussolini yesterday consisted of a volley of questions on Indian affairs by the Il Duce.

Gandhiji to-day visited the Capitol and the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior.—Reuter.

CIVIL AVIATION DEATH-ROLL.

2 Fatal Accidents Bring Total Upto 23.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Civil Aviation deathroll in 1931 has reached the total of 23 by two Sunday crashes in which a Peer's son and a flying instructor were killed.

Honourable George Garrow Tomlin, the elder son of Lord Tomlin, was killed in an air crash at Nazeing aerodrome in Essex today. The fight in a Moth machine was being watched by a number of members of the Herts and Essex Aero Club, when suddenly the plane nosedived from a height of 1,000 feet and burst into flames. Hon. G. G. Tomlin was killed instantly and the machine was smashed to matchwood. This is the 14th civil aviation accident in 1931.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.

Later in the day, a plane in which Captain C. A. Baker was instructing his pupil Oliver Evans nosedived on a field near Cardiff. Capt. Baker was killed outright and Evans was seriously injured.

Capt. Baker was one of the founders of the Cardiff Flying Club.—Reuter.

THREAT OF WALK OUT IN BURMA R. T. C.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Dec. 14.

A section of the Burmese delegation under the leadership of Unchithalaing intends to walk out of the Conference to-day for the day, as a mark of protest against the unsatisfactory nature of Lord Peel's statement, made on last Friday.

They feel that the statement does not go beyond the Montague Declaration of 1917. Their complaint is that the Premier's Declaration of policy made on January 19, repeated now, does not apply to Burma as there is no mention of Safeguards being transitory in character and being demonstrably in the interests of Burma. They will not take active part in further proceedings of the Conference.

A CLEAR MANDATE.

They have a clear mandate from the Phongis of Burma that they should not return without immediate full responsibility for Burma.

Unless some satisfactory way is shown them, walk-out is inevitable despite the week-end conversations with various delegates' groups including the British Labour Delegations.

Names of Mr. Co tman and Mr. Carter are mentioned as likely members of the R.T.C. Indian Committees.

SANKEY NOT TO COME TO INDIA?

It is understood that though Lord Sankey is anxious to visit India at the end of January, perhaps medical advice may preclude his leaving London. If such eventuality is found necessary Lord Lothian will replace Lord Sankey.

It is understood that Mr. Lansbury is in the closest touch with the Premier, emphasising him that the task of the Committees will be difficult, unless the Bengal Ordinance modification precedes them.

"MAC'S" ASSURANCE TO LANSBURY.

It is reported that the Premier has informed Mr. Lansbury that adequate steps are being taken to safeguard the interests of Indian Labour by further methods of negotiations.

Spain Beats Irish Free State.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

In the Association Football Match in Dublin to-day, Spain beat the Irish Free State by 5 goals to 0.—Reuter's Special.

"Sardar" And Jawaharlal In Bombay.

BUSY PROGRAMME FOR BOTH.

Women's Central Camp To Be Opened To-day.

BEGINNING TO BE MADE WITH FULL COMPLEMENT OF 50.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived in Bombay on Monday morning by the Gujerat Mail accompanied by his daughter Maniben and the General Secretary of the Congress Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram. He was received at the station by Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C.

The Sardar was busy the whole day giving interviews to people. He has taken two public engagements for Tuesday. At 8 in the morning he will officially open the Women's Central Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal at Matunga, and in the afternoon he will address a women's public meeting at the Madhav Baug.

It is understood that he will preside at the mass meeting to be held at the Azad Maidan on Tuesday evening to be addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

PT. JAWAHARLAL IN BOMBAY.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Mrs. Kamala Nehru and Miss Naidu arrived in Bombay by the Calcutta Mail on Monday morning. He was received at the station by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Dr. Hardikar, Miss Safia Somji, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Dost Mohamed, Mr. V.A. Desai and others.

Pandit Jawaharlal seemed to be in an agitated mood over the agrarian situation in U.P. In the morning he had a long interview with the Congress President at the latter's residence. He will address a public meeting to-morrow at the Azad Maidan on the recent happenings in his own province. As a Member-in-Charge of the Congress Volunteer organisation, he will inspect the Seva Dal Women's Central Camp and the M. P.C.C.'s training camp at Vile-Parle on Tuesday and Wednesday respectively. He is anxious to finish his tour early and then rush back to his province where things are happening at a fast speed.

WOMEN'S CENTRAL CAMP.

Preparations for the opening of the Women's Central Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal on Tuesday morning are progressing fast and satisfactorily. Dr. Hardikar, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Miss Safia Somji and Sjt. K.F. Nariman, the President of the B.P.C.C. have been personally supervising the arrangements. Over 30 ladies from different provinces have arrived so far to join the camp. They have been temporarily lodged at the Congress House under the supervision of the B.P.C.C.

FULL CONTINGENT OF 50 EXPECTED.

It is expected that the Camp will open with the full contingent of Sainikas, i.e. 50. Arrangements at the camp itself are nearing completion. The experiment being first of its kind, there are difficulties to be surmounted, but no efforts are being spared to bring the arrangements to a perfection.

LADY VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WOMEN'S CENTRAL CAMP OF THE SEVA DAL.

Madras Province:—
- Smti. L. Kamalabai.
- „ M.R. Shakuntalabai.
- „ Shushiladevi Tripatt.
- „ G. Motibai.
- „ Mrs. Ashet.
- „ R. Shivabagan.

Andhra Province.—
- Smti. G. Durgabai.
- „ P. Sundrammal.
- „ B. Rangamai Kammal.
- „ D. Satyavati.

Karnatak Province:—
- Smti. Sundrabai.

Delhi Province:—
- Smti. Chandravati Devi.
- „ Choti Devi.

Punjab Province:—
- Smti. Durgavati.

Bihar:—
- Smti. Seva Devi.

United Provinces:—
- Smti. Laxmi Devi.
- „ Kesari Devi.

C.P. Hindustani:—
- Smti. Kamalabai.
- „ Sushilabai.

Bombay:—
- Smti. Bhivara Bhatawdekar.
- „ Devibai Trasiker.
- „ Manikbai Mehata.
- „ Mathurabai Lotliker.
- „ Vitha Sardesai.
- „ Sunder Podwal.
- „ Kusum Tipnis.
- „ Tara Tawde.

"NO FREEDOM THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS"

"Sak's" Warning To Malaviya.

"CONGRESS OPPONENTS CAN PROVIDE NEW LEADERSHIP."

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON. Dec. 13.

Pandit Malaviya's appeal for unity and understanding amongst Indians fighting for Indian freedom, irrespective of political differences, made, yesterday, seems to have the desired effect.

Mr. Saklatvala, who vehemently opposed Mr. Sen-Gupta's yesterday's speech, invited him to-day for tea, when other Indians holding divergent views were also present.

SAK-MALAVIYA PARLEY.

An interesting conversation is reported to have taken place between Mr. Sen-Gupta and Mr. Saklatvala, the former trying to convert the latter and his colleagues towards the Congress viewpoint and "vice-versa"

Mr. Saklatvala warned Mr. Sen-Gupta and other Congress protagonists that they would soon be disillusioned about winning freedom through negotiations.

"NEW LEADERSHIP AVAILABLE."

Instead of direct action, Mr. Sen-Gupta asked, if the Congress opponents could provide new leadership?

To which a young Indian from the Punjab asserted affirmatively and contended that such new leadership was available.

The guest and the host parted after understanding each other's point of view, choosing each to get his own way for winning freedom.

PICKETING AT MILL IN CAWNPORE.

Crowds Disperse On Arrival Of Police.

CAWNPORE. Dec. 14.

Since last night, picketing has been started at Juggilal Kamlapat Mills by strikers in large numbers. Even Mr. Lentin, Mill Engineer, could not get in for some time. The tyres of a mill lorry bringing in labourers were burst open by strikers. Police hurried to the scene whereupon crowds dispersed. Mill is working normally.—A.P.

"DEPORT GANDHI & HIS FELLOW CONSPIRATORS."

"We have No Intention Of Leaving India."

Lord Elibank in the course of a debate in the House of Lords in mail week said:

Lord Elibank made an even more vigorous demand for firm action. In India, he said, they entirely misunderstood conciliation in the ordinary way as used in this country. They regarded it as a sign of weakness. The only thing they understood was firmness tempered with justice.

Referring to references by Lord Snell to "casual indiscretions" of ardent reformers in India, Lord Elibank asked if he would call it an indiscretion that Mr. Gandhi should lead a great campaign of disobedience against the Government of India. Was it a casual indiscretion that Mr. Gandhi should initiate one of the biggest boycotts against British trade that had ever been carried out?

"WE ARE NOT GOING OUT."

Mr. Gandhi had come to this country and not only consistently broken up the Round Table Conference but also had flung defiance at the delegates of that conference.

"He has told us definitely that he wants to drive us out of India. But we are not going out! We have no intention of leaving India. If that is his proposal let us do unto Gandhi what Gandhi would do unto us. If on his return to India after the conference he foments further disorder, let us—to relieve India of the harm that he is doing—deport him, together with his fellow-conspirators and friends, to some island in the Indian Archipelago such as one of the Andaman Islands."

FIRST BOMBAY HISTORICAL CONGRESS.

The Governor of Bombay will open the Historical Congress on the 22nd instant at 5 p.m. in the University Convocation Hall. Persons wishing to attend the meeting should apply for admission cards to the Under-Secretary for public meetings, First Bombay Historical Congress, St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Without admission card nobody will be admitted into the hall.

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